Saturday Review
MAY 6, 1961 / 25¢

SR RESEARCH
SCIENCE & HUMANITY

THE BEGINNING OF COSMIC GEOGRAPHY

BY JOHN LEAR

SR's ANNUAL SURVEY OF UNIVERSITY PRESS

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MR-MRS ROGER FRANKLIN
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Señorita Jacqueline Wirshing-Serralles, who will be guest of honor at Macy's Flower Show in New York, May 8-13, featuring Puerto Rico's blossoms.

Everything blooms in Puerto Rico

THIS PRETTY Puerto Rican girl has been gathering flowers for the luncheon table.

Her bouquet was chosen from over a *hundred* varieties blooming in the garden that morning.

Can you guess the date? It was November 2, 1960. How did *your* garden look last November second?

There you have one reason why wives of American executives rave about their lot in Puerto Rico. Their gardens are triumphs. Their thumbs are always green.

They plant hibiscus in January and orchids in October. They make daiquiris with limes from their own lime trees. They dine on patios scented with jasmine. They deck the halls at Christmas with poinsettias from their own back yards.

And while wives tend their gardens, husbands have their own triumphs to glory in, for business too is sprouting in this land of growth. Take the electronics manufacturer who started a branch here five years ago. Today he has *two* plants—and a third in prospect. Another firm has expanded to *eight* branches. All are prospering.

Is there something *you'd* like to cultivate? A garden, a business, a healthy family, a serene spirit? Puerto Rico may be the place. Come and find out.

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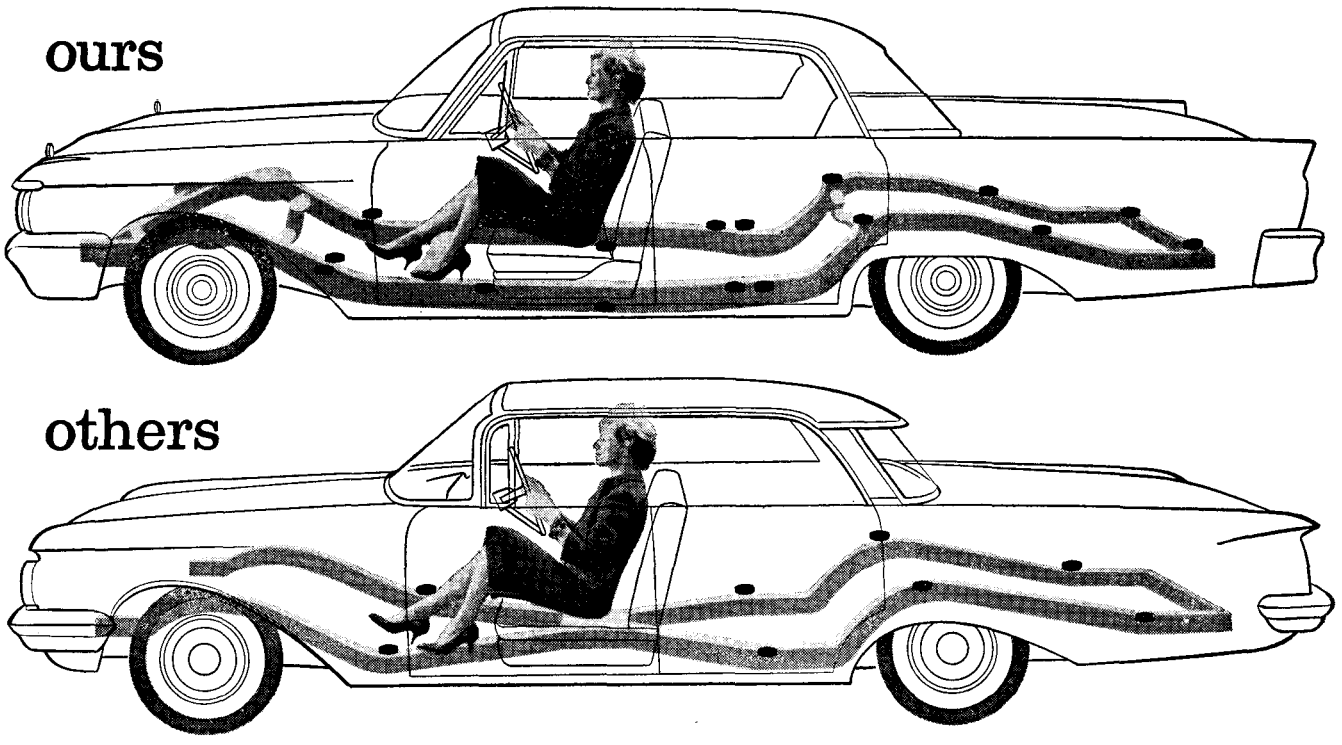
Which ride is quieter?



There are 50% more rubber body mounts in the 1961 Ford Family of Fine Cars

Ford Motor Company builds better bodies

Rubber body mounts are used to seal out road and engine noise. They prevent it from being transmitted into the car. The more rubber body mounts there are, the more effective the sound barrier becomes. In the Ford Family of Fine Cars, with 50% more insulating body mounts, you get a remarkably quiet ride.

* * *

Another reason for the unusually quiet ride in our cars: the passenger area is sealed off completely from the moving parts of the engine, drive shaft, transmission, differential, and other parts of the power train. Rubber and other equally effective insulating materials are used to lock out noise and vibration.

* * *

Also adding to the silence of the ride in our cars is extra sound insulation. In the Ford Family of Fine Cars there is up to 57% more area covered with sound absorption material.

* * *

Millions of car frames are shaped like an "X." Weak in the middle, they lack the strength of strong side rails. Guardrail frames in the Ford and Mercury curve out. They are strong in the middle. Guard rails also protect passengers in the unitized bodies of Falcon, Thunderbird, Comet and Lincoln Continental.

Doors in the Ford Family of Fine Cars are stronger. They are braced with steel ribs. This means they are more rigid and therefore close tighter and quieter. They are less subject to distortion, reducing the likelihood of developing squeaks and rattles.

* * *

These are five of the many reasons we think you will find (upon comparing our cars with other cars) that Ford Motor Company builds better bodies.

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American Road, Dearborn, Michigan

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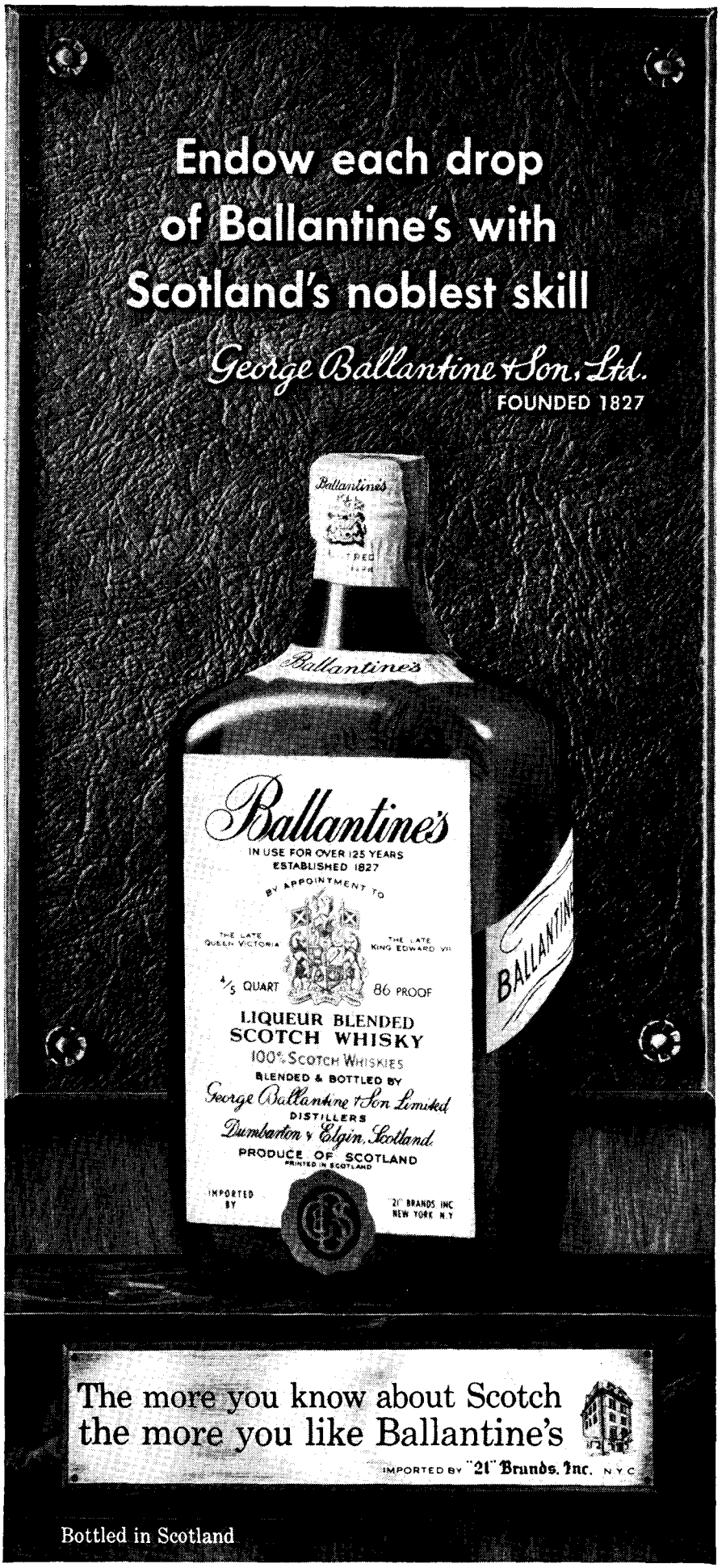

Saturday Review

MAY 6, 1961

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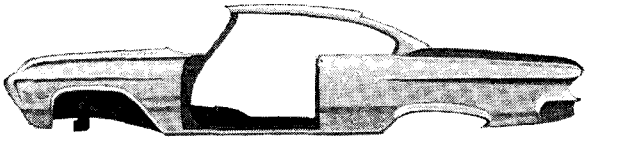

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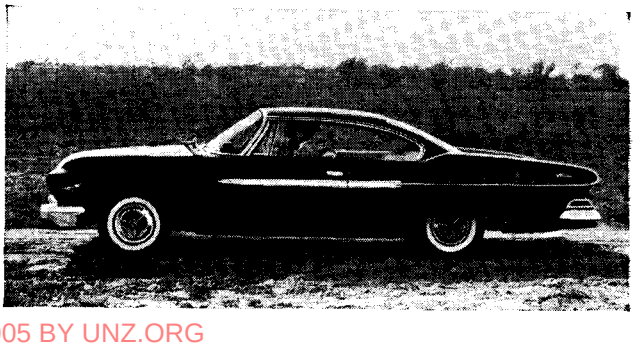

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FIRST OF THE MONTH

By Cleveland Amory

THE MONTH'S big news was Cuba not so libre and, of course, Major Gagarin. But there was also a lot of news here at home, especially about thinking machines, teaching machines, and even machines that write books. So far these latter have been primarily in the nonfiction line—i.e., machines into which facts are "programmed" and then marshalled into organized book form. But fiction is just around the corner, and obviously the time is not far off when editors (now why don't they make *them* automatic?) will give up authors entirely—and take their ideas, we presume, down to the local authomat.

And it won't just be the literary world that will be affected, either. At the New York City Center last month there was a concert that boasted an "electronics symphony." In this no instrument, or even recognizable instrumental sound, was used—merely a weird "sound box." Nonetheless, George Balanchine had set a ballet to it, at the conclusion of which a boy and a girl rolled around the stage locked in each other's arms. For a moment they looked like robots but it turned out they were for real. As for what they were doing—well, in the words of music critic Louis Biancolli, "electronics was one word for it." And we suppose that too is, electronically, just around the corner.

• • •

In view of all this, it was with some trepidation that we journeyed up to Cambridge for the Centennial Celebration of the country's foremost scientific school—the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (Cal Tech is, of course, almost equally foremost but only about one-fifth the size.) Before the show even began, we expressed some doubts to one nontechnologist, MIT English Professor Roy Lamson. "What I would like to see come out of this celebration," he told us, "is a better image of MIT. The public has a picture of us as, on the one hand, all plumbers—and, on the other, all wizards."

Professor Lamson is no plumber and no wizard—but he is a passionate believer in calling a halt to the scientific man's traditional inhumanity to the humanities. In fact, his famed Course XXI allows students to spend about half their time in scientific pursuits and the other half in the humanities. Furthermore, we found even the avowed technologists firm on the subject. "The technological progress that results from science," George Harrison, dean of MIT's School of Science (and author of "What Man May Be"), told us, "is far less important than the intellectual and spiritual progress that science can help to accelerate."

But make no mistake about it. Tech is technical too. At any given moment in the day, we were told, out of a total of 6,000 students, 4,000 will be studying math. (Of this year's entering freshman class of 900, 172 had perfect scores on their college entrance math exams.) The MIT slogan is "A Place for Men to Work—Not Boys to Play"—a slogan that is buttressed by the fact that 2,500 of Tech's total student body are graduate students, less by the fact that, of the 900 freshmen, twenty-four are girls.

"Sometimes I feel," President Stratton (who himself has three daughters) told us, "that I am running a hydra-headed monster." We had a first-hand look at the most monstrous of these monsters—a computer that works eight hours a day for MIT, eight for IBM, and eight for all other lesser minds. "Our computers are now approaching the complexity of human brains," Professor Walter Rosenblith told us. "In a wild way we may soon be able to reproduce the brain neurons which we will be able to substitute for our own biological neurons when they wear out."

Professor Rosenblith even showed his first fiction machine (nonfiction is, to him, kid stuff)—a machine that has already been taught to write Westerns. "They are somewhat standardized stories so far," the professor assured us with a twinkle, "although perhaps somewhat less so than the stories of Clarence Budington Kelland." Admitting all this, we still sternly wanted to know why none of his machines could play better chess. "One day they will," he told us. "All we need is a graduate student who is both a competent computer programmer and a chess genius."

• • •

Moving out to Tech's Lincoln Laboratories in Lexington, Massachusetts (where both DEW and SAGE, the backbone of our defenses against air attack, were developed), we were impressed with the youth movement of this Brain New World. "Every major scientist," Dean Harrison told us, "made his major scientific achievement before he was thirty." The Lincoln Laboratories' director, Carl Overhage, was

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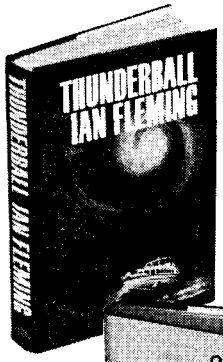

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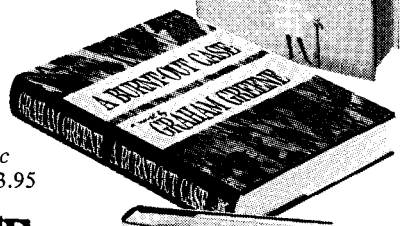

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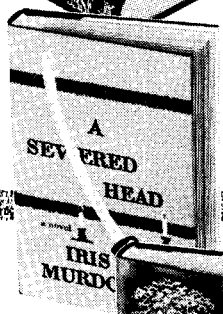

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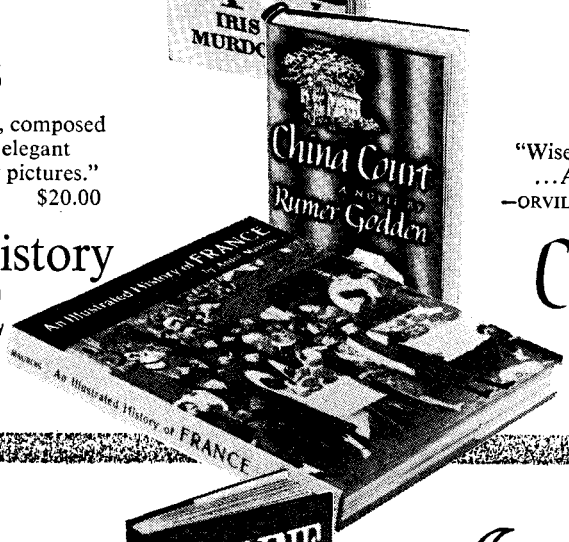

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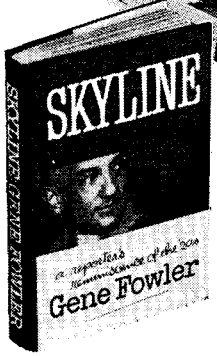

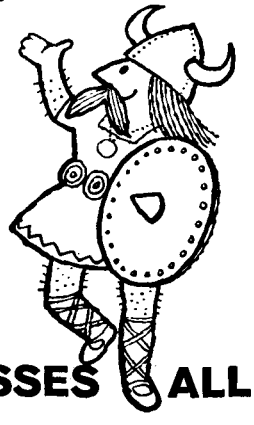

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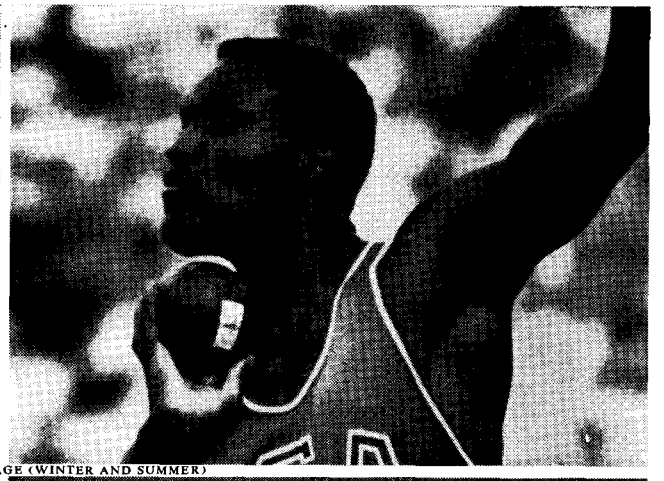

CBS 1960 OLYMPIC COVERAGE (WINTER AND SUMMER)

CBS REPORTS

G-E COLLEGE BOWL

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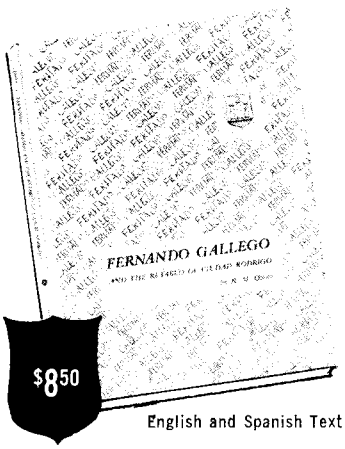

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equally youth-conscious. "Our average of everybody here," he told us, "is now a little over thirty-five. But I'm worried about it and we're about to take on a seventeen-year-old. I'd like to see the average go down to thirty or thirty-one. In this game, at thirty-five, you're an old-timer."

Director Overhage is himself fifty—a kind of Grand Old Man and Elder Statesman of the place. Born in London, he came to MIT via Cal Tech, after, of all things, a four-year term as acting director of the Technicolor Corporation in Hollywood. On the race for space, however, he refused to give out any past Oscars or make any future colossal predictions. "But you might remember," he told us gently, "that there are broad segments of technology in which we are way ahead. Unfortunately or fortunately, as the case may be, these segments do not have, as yet, wide publicity impact."

• • •

To MIT last month, to celebrate the Centennial, came representatives from 250 universities and learned societies all over the world. As at Harvard, their playboy neighbor, Tech has a money-raising program. The goal is $66,000,000, of which they have $36,000,000 so far. Out of the Centennial, however, came one $2,500,000 gift from just one man—Richard Leghorn of the famed Itek Corporation (Leghorn's idea: to found an Institute for World Security that will bring "modern management methods to attack the related problems of arms control and economic aid to underdeveloped nations"). Out of the Centennial too, from the panel discussions and forums, came several memorable observations:

William B. Baker, of the Bell Telephone Laboratories: "Man's progress has been enriched by industry but industry demands less and less of man."

Edwin Land, of the Polaroid Corporation: "This may be known as the century of the 'Rise and Decline of the Stuffed Shirt.'"

Professor Jerome Bruner, of Harvard: "We have not reduced the tragic in life, but we have increased the sense of what is possible."

Aldous Huxley, of England: "Idolatrous nationalism remains the world-wide, divisive religion of the twentieth century."

J. Robert Oppenheimer, of America: "This is a good time not to be cheerful, and a very good time not to give up hope."

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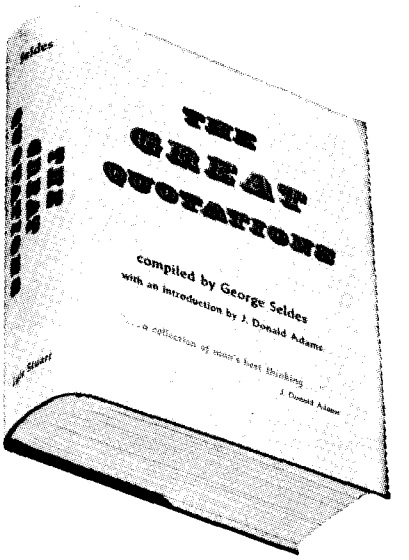

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AFTER PORING OVER accident figures for half a day, an amateur statistician we know has concluded that — theoretically — the person most likely to be killed in a traffic accident would be a young man under 20, violating a traffic law while driving 41-50 m.p.h. at 2 a.m. on a Saturday in December on a main rural road in Nevada. Safest driver, our informant declares, would be a woman 55-59, driving legally, under 20 m.p.h., at 10:30 a.m. on a Tuesday in February on a downtown street in Connecticut.

ON AUGUST 17, 1896, Bridget Driscoll, 44, started across a London street and became the world's first recorded auto traffic fatality.

Since then, more than 1,330,000 persons have been killed in traffic in the United States alone, but the details of that first accident seem familiar today. A witness testified that the horseless carriage was going "at a tremendous pace," but the driver swore he was doing only about 4 m.p.h. and the fastest his car could go was 8. He said Mrs. Driscoll stepped out in front of him, just 10 yards away. He rang his bell and shouted, but in vain.

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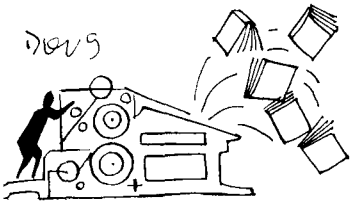
STOP THE PRESSES! Everyone is going to the annual meeting of the Association of American University Presses May 6-9 in Oklahoma. Well, not everybody, but 160 people will represent most of the more than fifty such publishing institutions in our land.

It's a hard-working bunch of directors and editors who exchange prob-



lems and ideas at these gatherings. At seminars, workshops, business meetings, and dinners they talk and listen. Someone once said each delegate comes to the annual meetings discouraged, finds out everyone else is worse off than he is, and goes home determined not to say anything about it.

University presses fill a gap in ordinary publishing. They put out books that make a sound contribution to scholarship. "Educating the educators—professors writing books for other professors," Thomas Schmid, AAUP executive secretary, describes it. Fifty per cent of them are books that trade publishers couldn't justify producing from an economic standpoint. They would just plain lose money.

Many university presses end up the year with a loss, and the idea is to keep it as small as posible. Fortunately, the press often comes next to the football team in prestige, and legislatures understand it when they scrutinize the budgets. University press people don't like the term "best-seller" any more than the rest of us. They'd like to see a nice steady sale that would clear a profit. But there are times when a book hits pay dirt. Rutgers had a Lincoln reader a few years ago that did wonderfully. Minnesota's "Doctors Mayo" made the grade. Generally speaking, though, selling 5,000 copies or more of a book seems pleasant enough.

My impression is that university press folks work hard to save money but nevertheless consistently maintain a high-quality output. They deserve to enjoy themselves at Sequoyah State Park, Oklahoma.

PRESIDENT-ELECT of the AAUP is Frank H. Wardlaw, University of Texas Press director. They are the people who recently brought out the tremendous botanical work entitled "Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines of the Southwest." The author is Robert A. Vines of Houston, who will forever be known on the premises as Woody Vines. The book weighs eight pounds, the author 240. Reflecting the author's patriotism, the manuscript was originally entitled "Trees, Shrubs and Woody Vines of Texas and Adjacent States."

One of the adjacent states, I suppose, would be Arizona, where the university press has just published its "Orthographic Atlas of the Moon," a pictorial guide to the satellite's central areas. Twenty-nine large photographs were made at five major observatories and released first in 1960 at the University of Chicago Press as the "Photographic Lunar Atlas." Arizona added a grid and coordinate system to help you locate 1,500 new reference points, in case you are lost on the moon sometime.

Libraries, missile builders, and laboratories are among those who have been ordering the atlas. One person requested the "orthopedic" atlas of the moon, and the Arizona production man said, "They must want it with footnotes."

ON THE OTHER HAND, the University of Chicago Press felt safe in calling it "Complete Greek Tragedies" when they brought out the book edited by David Grene and Richmond Lattimore. They had a letter requesting a copy of Euripides's "Media." Probably from some ambitious Madison Avenue-ite.

Also in the Chicago mail bag: a letter from a youth in San Diego who came upon their "Water Witching U.S.A." He had found it in the public library and proclaimed it "truly the best book I have ever read in my eleven years of schooling." He requested biographical data on the authors, Evon Z. Vogt and Roy Hyman, for a book report he was planning. He added, in a postscript:

"Please don't leave this laying around on your desk for three days. Book reports are due in two weeks."

PROBABLY THE OLDEST university press is Oxford, having been formed some

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500 years ago on the other side of the ocean. Although Oxford also has a branch in New York, the oldest American press is Cornell's.

Oxford is publisher, along with Cambridge University Press, of "The New English Bible: New Testament," which has caused so much talk. I am told that a few weeks before the March 14 publication date of this work, Oxford received a telephone call from a well-known magazine. They were preparing a review of "The New English Bible" and wanted to know whom to list as author.

REMAINDERS: When the University of Miami Press put out, at the request of health authorities, "A Handbook on VD," there was a conference with the county venereal disease control units. One physician said there was a sort of consumer resistance to buying the book. He suggested it needed a more attractive cover.

► North Carolina, in publishing "Melville's Reviewers: British and American, 1846-1891," by Hugh W. Hetherington, finds that "Moby Dick" sold for $1.50 in 1851. At the same time, you paid $12 for a second-class transatlantic passage. Today's crossing is $180. At the same ratio, the press dopes out, today the book should cost $22.50.

► Duke University Press is going to publish "Expulsion or Oppression of Business Associates: Squeeze-outs in Small Enterprise." In other words, how to get rid of your partner, or how to keep him from getting rid of you. The book hasn't been announced yet, but the Small Business Administration mentioned it in a mailing. Result: a flood of orders from businessmen around the country, most of them cautioning *not* to send the book to the business address, but to homes, clubs, etc. What do they have in mind?

—Jerome Beatty, Jr.

Solution of Last Week's Kingsley Double-Crostic (No. 1414).

Sophie Himmell:

SPRING SONG

(From "Checkerboard Talk"; suggested by Hannah Kahn)

Pert as a robin at dawn
The sun in our valley is preening:
We have seed in our hand,
The chatter of jays is beginning.

This is a cardinal day
To take into time for redeeming
Mind from silence when death
Invaded our winter dreaming.

■ **RICO LEBRUN DRAWINGS** *Rico Lebrun.* The famous Los Angeles artist communicates his creative point of view with strong, lucid text and graphic drawings selected from twenty-five years of work. *$7.50*

AN INTRODUCTION TO CHINESE ART *Michael Sullivan.* For the general reader, it covers the major and minor arts from the Stone Age to the People's Republic, and surveys painting, sculpture, and architecture, ceramics, bronzes, and the decorative arts. Includes 100 plates, also diagrams, maps. *$8.00*

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC: French Political Parties and the Constitution. *J. A. Laponce.* It examines both the developing constitutional system under de Gaulle, and the structure of political parties in depth. Their ideologies, functioning and prospects are portrayed with clarity and precision. *$6.50*

THE WORLD OF JEAN ANOUILH *Leonard Cabell Pronko.* First serious study of the great playwright's philosophy and dramatic values, with a thorough analysis of his treatment of the human predicament. *$4.50*

SERIAL COMPOSITION AND ATONALITY: An introduction to the Music of Schoenberg, Berg, and Webern. *George Perle.* Clarifies the difficult technical procedures and compositional functions of atonal and dodecaphonic music, explores the serial concept in twelve-tone music, and analyzes works by Scriabin, Bartók, and Stravinsky. *$5.00*

CALIFORNIA SPRING WILDFLOWERS: From the Base of the Sierra Nevada and Southern Mountains to the Sea. *Philip A. Munz.* An inexpensive manual in language that amateurs and professionals alike may understand. Profusely illustrated with 96 color photographs, 173 line drawings. Cloth *$4.75,* Paper *$2.95.*

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GARDENS: An Illustrated History. *Victoria Padilla.* From the first Franciscan mission gardens, it traces the work of men who contributed to the varied flora. 156 illustrations, 16 color plates. *$10.00*

AT YOUR BOOKSELLER:

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Lewis F. Ball:

"In short, it is eloquent and beautiful and clear . . . Whenever I get a new rendering of the New Testament, I always turn to certain passages as touchstones: the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Magnificat, the Benedictus, the Miracle at Cana, Love (I Corinthians 13) and the final chapters of Revelation. All of these in THE NEW ENGLISH BIBLE stood up well — I may say superbly. Their rhythms are already haunting me." *(Richmond Times-Dispatch)*

J. B. Phillips:

"Without the slightest doubt this new version will be read by millions* throughout the English-speaking world . . . it is a magnificent and memorable accomplishment."

James B. Pritchard:

"A masterpiece of felicitous rendering of the most ancient and reliable witnesses to the original . . . This reviewer's nostalgia for the more familiar soon gave way to excitement over the discovery on every page of examples of clear and lucid phrasing in familiar narratives and ideas." *(San Francisco Chronicle)*

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"It is universal yet personal, timeless yet contemporary . . . a treasure to be discovered and loved." *(Christian Century)*

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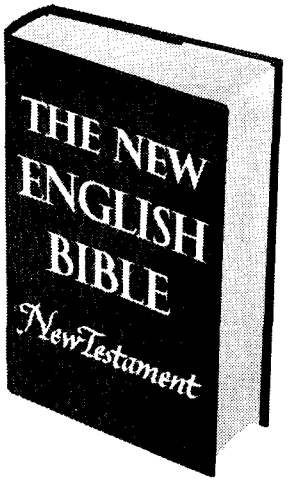
"What is chiefly important about the new translation is the courageous simplicity with which it conveys the meaning of the Greek in thoroughly contemporary English . . . this new rendering brings us the joy, immediate and unmistakable, of reading a part of the Bible in the company of good and learned men whose language is refreshingly our own." *(Washington Post)*



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Saturday Review
MAY 6, 1961

CANADA: ANGRY GOOD NEIGHBOR

By L. L. L. GOLDEN, *a Canadian journalist who has served as editorial writer for the Globe and Mail of Toronto, and as Ottawa correspondent for Saturday Night, the Canadian weekly of opinion. A close student of Canadian affairs, Mr. Golden now lives in the United States but makes frequent visits to Canada and writes regularly on Canadian-American affairs.*

RESPONSIBLE Canadian political leaders are deeply concerned. They don't like what their highly sensitive antennae tell them about a political fact of life they dare not ignore: the deep, emotional antagonism of the Canadian voter to the United States.

Intellectuals, businessmen, editors, and politicians of all parties have been beating the United States on the head. The attacks have come from left, center, and right. Not for half a century has the situation been as serious as it is now.

From the vigorous Canadian nationalists who fear a loss of national identity to those who have always objected and always will object to Americans, come what may, rise shrill cries that have forced the leadership of the political parties into the classic political dilemma: responsibility or short-term popularity.

The line between a vigorous Canadianism and anti-Americanism has often become so narrow that the thoughtful nationalist and the fuming hater of everything American frequently find themselves interwoven.

Side by side with the wave of anti-Americanism has come an additional but related outburst. Neutralism, and with it the demand that Canada pull out of NATO and NORAD, is now a vocal factor in a nation that has historically looked beyond its own shores and has actively taken sides in the world's great ideological struggles since Confederation in 1867.

The list of particulars cited by both the Canadian nationalists and the unabashed anti-Americans is long and varied. Basic in the list is the overpowering influence of the United States. It has tremendous impact on every facet of Canadian life. American books, magazines, films, radio, television, art, music, scholarship, all sweep

over Canada in a continuous, all-enveloping flood. Another factor is the high percentage of basic industry in Canada owned and controlled by American firms.

To top it all, there is high unemployment in Canada, 11 per cent of the labor force as against 7 per cent in the United States. When all these elements are combined with the cold war unrest and the fear of nuclear war, the result is an explosive compound that turns in anger at a big neighbor who is intimately enmeshed in almost every area of Canadian thought and activity and who, busy with his world and his own domestic headaches, pays scant attention to the kinsmen just across the border.

The roots of emotion about the USA lie deep in Canada. Many historians believe that Canada could not exist as a separate nation if it did not carry a continuous chip on its shoulder. Economically, Canada is an unusual country. The people of the provinces of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are often more keenly interested in the New England states than they are in Quebec and Ontario. French-speaking Quebec has its own problem of ethnic and language survival and so tends to live within itself. The Prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta have basic economic problems quite similar to those of the adjoining American states, from which they have virtually no natural demarcation.

As for the inhabitants of British Columbia, the cities of Seattle, San Francisco, and Los Angeles often are closer than Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. And the industrial heart of Canada, Ontario, looks much more frequently to developments in Buffalo, or Detroit, or New York, or Washington than it does to what is going on in the maritimes or in western Canada.

One of the great political problems since the Canadian provinces were gathered together in one Dominion has been to keep the flow of ideas and trade moving east and west instead of north and south. This directed flow is an integral part of Canada's economic history, from the building of the

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great transcontinental railways to the development of a tariff structure to protect Canadian industry from the overflow of American production.

Politically, it is important to recall two basic forces in Canada from almost its earliest days. The British Empire Loyalists, loyal to George III, left the American colonies after the American Revolution. They settled in key areas of what was left of British North America. The French-speaking inhabitants, cut off from France after Montcalm was defeated by Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, felt safer under the Crown than they did under the new, revolutionary nation. Their rights of language and culture, they felt, were more secure where they were.

To those two basic factors must be added a third and highly important one: Canada's membership in the British Commonwealth and Empire, from which it drew sustenance, both emotional and economic. So it is historically natural for Canadians to feel they must try to keep at arm's length the powerful nation to the south.

The last serious outburst against the United States culminated in an election victory in 1911 for the Canadian political party that campaigned with the slogan "No Truck or Trade with the Yankees."

This feeling arose simply enough. The Canadian Government at the time was negotiating a reciprocal trade treaty with the American Government. The treaty was bound to affect some interests on both sides of the border. In an attempt to sell its advantages to American voters, politicians held it out as a first step toward annexing Canada to the United States. Nothing could have been worse.

And when Champ Clark, a powerful figure in the Democratic Party and Speaker of the House of Representatives, said, "I hope to see the day when the American flag will float over every square foot of the British North American possession, clear to the North Pole," he provided Canada's Conservative Party with the issue that brought them office after fifteen years in the wilderness.

Today Canadians don't fear annexation by the United States. They know there is no opinion of any value in the U.S. that advocates it or wants it. But what their frustrations involve are cultural and economic domination for a country not much larger in population than New York State, in an area larger than the U.S. without Alaska.

Certainly it is no fault of the U.S. Government that American investment in Canada is so large. The Canadian Government deliberately sought American private capital for development. That was particularly true after World War II, when Canada went ahead with such speed, thanks to large amounts of American capital that was made thoroughly welcome. It developed resources, made jobs, paid taxes that helped build schools and highways, and raised the general standard of living of Canadians.

"Wipe your feet."

The size of the private American investment in Canada is little realized by most Americans. Of the $44.8 billion of U.S. private investment abroad, $15.8 billion is in Canada, or 35 per cent of the total.

There is a good deal of talk these days about the amount of U.S. investment in Latin America. In fact, U.S. private investment in Canada is far greater than in all of Latin America combined.

James E. Coyne, governor of Canada's government-owned central bank, the Bank of Canada, is on a crusade of his own, attacking American investment in Canada. He was appointed by the Liberal Government and now holds office under the Conservatives. He has had no public support by any of the major party leaders but he cannot be fired except by Act of Parliament.

About American investment he says: "No country in the world with anything like our relative state of development has ever had such a degree of foreign domination, or even half or one-quarter the degree of foreign domination."

HERE is the way he put it in the kick-off of his personal campaign last October, at which he is still hammering away: "By 1956 the whole of our manufacturing industry was 48 per cent foreign-owned and 52 per cent foreign-controlled and in many important types of manufacturing the foreign predominance runs from 75 per cent to 100 per cent. In petroleum and natural gas the percentages for the industry as a whole were 65 per cent foreign-owned and 80 per cent foreign-controlled: in mining and smelting 54 per cent foreign-owned and 58 per cent foreign-controlled. These figures were much higher in 1956 than in 1926, and judging by the frequent reports of further Canadian companies being taken over by foreign companies and the great inflow of capital for direct investment in Canada by foreign companies in the past four years, the percentages as well as the absolute amounts must still be trending higher. By far the lion's share of the foreign control rests with American companies, the growing predominance of which has been a marked feature of our postwar history." Mr. Coyne, who has been under strong and often bitter attack by many Canadians, including a group of young economists from the universities, has stirred up the kind of emotion that makes the politicians wary indeed.

The responsible public men know that many of the developments in oil and in other basic industries in the great postwar boom in Canada would not have been possible without American capital. Canadian business either did not have the tremendous amount of capital necessary to do the job, or preferred something less risky.

No serious, farsighted political leader wants to cut off American, or indeed other external investment in Canada. Some think the rate of U.S.

(*Continued on page* 73)

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Shakespeare to Svengali

By Granville Hicks

I HAVE before me a good-sized shelf of books on literary subjects published by the university presses in the past year. I have been reading some and looking at others, and once more I am impressed by the contribution these presses make to our intellectual life. Many of the books, to be sure, are specialized, and the value of some of them is not instantly apparent, but by and large these are books without which we should be poorer.

An uncommonly large number of books this year are devoted to Shakespeare. William Rosen's **"Shakespeare and the Craft of Tragedy"** (Harvard University Press, $4.75) carefully analyzes four plays. The interpretations are seldom novel, but Mr. Rosen is sound and discriminating.

"An Approach to 'Hamlet,'" by L. C. Knights (Stanford University Press, $2.75), is made up of four lectures delivered at Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. Knights takes a stern view of Hamlet as one who "cannot break out of the closed circle of loathing and self-contempt," and argues that Hamlet's character steadily deteriorates.

"Hippolyta's View," by J. A. Bryant, Jr. (University of Kentucky Press, $6.50), is an ambitious attempt to prove that Shakespeare's work is permeated by Christian assumptions. "More than any other English poet, he confronts life in its complexity, sees the latent goodness that characterizes creation and dramatizes the process whereby creation is redeemed." The book examines twelve plays.

Mr. Bryant speaks of "Macbeth" as "distinctively Christian," and this is the thesis that G. R. Elliott develops at length in **"Dramatic Providence in 'Macbeth'"** (Princeton University Press, second edition, $5). Mr. Elliott analyzes the play to show that the possibility of Macbeth's being converted to Christian repentance is always present. In a sense this is true, but I doubt that the spectator or reader ever feels that repentance is a dramatic possibility.

In **"Shakespeare in Warwickshire"** (University of Wisconsin Press, $4.50) Mark Eccles has brought together all that is known about Shakespeare's life in Stratford—family, friends, homes, and so on. The amount of research that has been done on court records, wills, letters, and other documents is really staggering, but the results remain pretty meager. As Mr. Eccles frankly says, "The picture of Shakespeare's life in Warwickshire is a mosaic with most of the pieces missing."

Seymour M. Pitcher argues in **"The Case for Shakespeare's Authorship of 'The Famous Victories'"** (State University of New York, $6) that this lamentable play was one of Shakespeare's early efforts. If this is true, which I think unlikely, a miracle took place between his writing of this play and his writing of "Henry IV," Parts I and II, and "Henry V."

Two other books discuss Shakespeare's work. In **"Last Periods of Shakespeare, Racine, Ibsen"** (Wayne State University Press, $4.50) Kenneth Muir maintains that these three writers took a less tragic view of life in their later years than they had earlier. D. D. Raphael's **"The Paradox of Tragedy"** (Indiana University Press, $3) analyzes critically Aristotle's famous definition, examines the relationship between tragedy and religion, and discusses philosophical drama.

Edgar Rosenberg's **"From Shylock to Svengali"** (Stanford University Press, $6.50) is a study of Jewish stereotypes in the work of certain British novelists, especially Maria Edgeworth, Scott, Dickens, Trollope, Bulwer-Lytton, and George Eliot. Mr. Rosenberg also discusses the Wandering Jew and other myths. Although written with remarkable detachment, this is a disturbing book.

Harvard University Press has published Volume I of **"The Journals and Miscellaneous Notebooks of Ralph Waldo Emerson"** ($10), with fifteen volumes to come. The editors are William H. Gilman, Alfred R. Ferguson, George P. Clark, and Merrell R. Davis. A ten-volume edition of the journals, edited by Edward Waldo Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes was issued between 1909 and 1914. As the present editors point out, the earlier editors felt free to omit passages in the interest of their concept of gentility, and they tampered with the text in other ways that modern scholarship would not sanction. The new edition is to be as exact a transcript as the condition of the original text permits. Volume I contains the journals for the years 1820-1822 and the notebooks for approximately the same period. The notebooks include college themes, extracts from Emerson's reading, rough drafts, and many miscellaneous matters. The edition, with all its editorial paraphernalia, is not so agreeable to read as its predecessor, but in its totality it will prove of great value to scholars, and it may, as the editors claim, modify our concept of Emerson.

Henry James continues to attract the young scholars, and J. A. Ward has devoted **"The Imagination of Disaster"** (University of Nebraska Press, $3) to an examination of the idea of evil in James's work. Mr. Ward makes interesting comments on particular novels and stories, but he does not contribute much to our understanding of James's greatness.

"Old Times in the Faulkner Country," by John B. Cullen in collaboration with Floyd C. Watkins (University of North Carolina Press, $3) is an unusual book and an important contribution to the study of Faulkner. In 1957 Mr. Watkins, visiting Oxford in search of Faulkner material, met Mr. Cullen, a farmer, odd-job man, and hunter, who had known Faulkner from away back. Out of letters and conversations, some of them recorded, has come this book, which Mr. Watkins has written, so to speak, in Mr. Cullen's name. In the first part Mr. Cullen gives his impressions of Faulkner, particularly as he has seen him on hunting trips. Then he tells about happenings in Lafayette County that Faulkner may have used and in some instances obviously did use. Wisely, Mr. Watkins has let us see how complex Mr. Cullen's attitude towards Faulkner is, how pride and disapproval and a liking for the man all mingle together. As a result we have a sense of the relation of Faulkner to a community of which he has made such extraordinary use.

Finally, there is John Russell's **"Henry Green"** (Rutgers University Press, $5), an excellent study of one of the most elusive of contemporary British novelists. Mr. Russell examines with care each of Green's nine novels as well as his autobiographical volume, "Pack My Bag." A close and sympathetic reader, he talks well about structure, style, imagery, and other technical matters, and analyzes Green's attitude towards life, which, he finds, has become more pessimistic in his later work. This is a highly competent and helpful kind of criticism.

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BONANZA FOR ACADEME

By Bernard B. Perry, *director, Indiana University Press.*

"IN THIS era, in which more and more families have two cars in the garage or driveway, some uniqueness may attach itself to the fact that I have two Ford Foundation-subsidized volumes in my bibliography." So writes a contented, scholarly author who has benefited from the five-year Ford program concluding this year, in which the Foundation will have spent $1,750,000 toward the manufacturing costs of 628 books in the humanities and social sciences. Other professors throughout the land have quite naturally praised this new departure in foundation assistance to scholarly publishing. While occasional assistance has been forthcoming from foundations, the general rule has been "millions for research but not a cent for publication," the theory being that if the project underwritten with research help were any good there would be no difficulty in finding a publisher. Unfortunately, this took no account of the fact that even the finest and most conscientious treatise on, for example, the internal line structure of the autograph plays of Lope de Vega simply would not have enough sale to begin to pay the publishing cost. Even works of broader scope, in these days of high manufacturing and operating expenses, have tough going in the American marketplace. In fairness to the foundations, however, it must be said that they have always scrupulously sought to avoid influencing editorial decisions in a way that would interfere with academic freedom, and this may have been responsible for their failure to help in the actual publishing process.

Ably advised and assisted, the Ford Foundation launched its revolutionary and systematic program with the following ground rules: grants to go directly to those university presses doing professional publishing; amount of grant to be based on net sales as an index to the size of a press's operation, so that termination would not cause undue hardship; ceiling on funds allocated to any one book, and limitation to books in the humanities or social sciences, on which no author subsidy may be accepted; no assistance to go to textbooks, translations, or books in series previously established; one-half of the funds to go toward subsidizing the books of authors not connected with a university having a full-fledged press.

THE announcement by Ford that a terminal grant will be made, ostensibly to wind up the program, prompts an adding up of the box scores to find out whether the noises of dismay are important or whether they should be drowned out in a chorus of approbation. Answers to a questionnaire sent to the thirty-five university presses concerned elicited twenty-eight replies:

• *Have the grants enabled you to publish more books than you otherwise would have done; or have they speeded up publication of books that otherwise would have been long delayed?*

Twenty-three presses said yes to both questions. A few said their programs were not speeded up, and two that they were actually slowed down. Several noted that physical quality and design of their books improved.

• *Has the grant encouraged research and study on your campus because of the increased likelihood of the scholar's finding his work publishable?*

Several presses did not reply or were doubtful that such measurement was possible. Nine presses answered yes and nine no. While some commented that traditional scholarly work could not be appreciably affected in so few years, others thought that writing was promoted more than research, that the grant may have made possible "packaging" of research that would otherwise have remained unavailable.

• *Has implementing the grant meant staff additions or headaches caused by inability to obtain increased funds for operating costs?*

Not a major problem. Most publishers were presumably set up for some flexibility in operation. Twenty-one presses said no to this, one commenting that it would welcome more headaches of this kind.

• *Have you been bothered by a clearly increased volume of inferior manuscripts because of the Ford grant publicity?*

No one seemed too bothered, ten presses answering no. Nine indicated that after the first rustling of dusty manuscripts, the pedants returned them to their safe and secret homes.

• *Do you know of specific cases in which Ford funds have replaced what would have been author subsidies?*

While many presses declared they never accepted author subsidies, ten indicated specific cases where the author could buy that car or have that baby instead of waiting.

• *Have you had difficulty finding sufficient manuscripts by authors outside the ranks of the eligible press campuses?*

While this was a serious problem with some presses, eighteen answered no, and three thought it was only a slight problem. It seemed to be pretty well established, however, that the best work was being done on campuses that had professional presses.

• *Has the grant enabled you to increase the size of your operation and increased your net sales directly?*

Although eighteen publishers had increased the size of their operation, this may have resulted in part from the general book boom. Eight presses thought the grants had not increased sales at all, certainly not directly.

• *Has the grant resulted in increased institutional and special subsidies?*

Most significant is not that fourteen presses answered no but that eleven presses did obtain more general and special subsidy help because of the grant. While one large press believes that smaller foundations tended to withhold help in the belief that Ford was taking care of everything, four well-established presses used the Ford grant as a lever to secure matching funds

(*Continued on page* 57)

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Happy Hunting Ground for Historians

Ever since the first European explorers discovered that the New World was inhabited by a strange race, the problem of what to do about the American Indians has existed. Although the large number of recent university press titles may not provide answers, they contribute to our understanding of this country's first settlers, as noted in the essay below by John C. Ewers, author of "The Blackfeet: Raiders on the Northwestern Plain," as well as other books and articles about the Indians. Related works are considered on succeeding pages by historical novelist Walter O'Meara, who is now completing a study of the Ojibway, and Hal Borland, whose first book was a volume of Indian folklore, "Rocky Mountain Tipi Tales."

By JOHN C. EWERS

FEW NON-INDIAN Americans can think of Indians without becoming emotionally involved. Recollections of past mistreatment of the Indians lie uneasily upon our collective conscience. It may be diffcult for some of us to understand why this problem of our relations with the descendants of the Stone Age aborigines must persist into the new Age of Space. Yet it would be folly to consider any quick solution, born of impatience, that might be unfair to the best interests of the Indians and of all other Americans. The history of Indian affairs in our country is strewn with the wreckage of grandiose plans and programs that were conceived originally as solutions.

We cannot comprehend the current status of this problem without a knowledge of Indian cultures and of the history of Indian-white relations in this country. Two books published this spring provide a background for better understanding of these matters. Two other books on the spring lists illustrate conflicting attitudes that have made the Indian problem a controversial one.

Harold E. Driver's **"Indians of North America"** (University of Chicago Press, $10.95) offers a sound, comprehensive, systematic appraisal of the great variety of cultures that existed on this continent before white contact seriously altered traditional Indian ways of life. Marked regional differences in nearly every aspect of culture, from housing and clothing to political organization and religious beliefs, make detailed generalizations about aboriginal customs impossible. Nevertheless, it is clear that before Europeans appeared on the American scene the area of the present United States (excluding Alaska) was sparsely and unevenly settled by a host of Indian tribes, whose total population probably did not exceed one million. Intensive agriculture was practised only within limited areas of the desert Southwest. Most of the farming tribes lived east of the Mississippi River, but they cultivated less than 1 per cent of the arable land of this region with their simple hand tools. More than half of the continent was occupied by Indians who gained their living by hunting, fishing, and gathering wild plant food.

The League of the Iroquois, embracing no more than 17,000 people, was then the only confederation of Indian tribes north of Mexico. Elsewhere the tribe was the largest political unit. Warfare, involving raids upon enemy camps and villages and the torture of prisoners, was an integral part of tribal life among the Indians of the East, the Prairies, and the Plains. Few tribes possessed military organizations strong enough to conduct extended campaigns against their enemies. The 200 mutually unintelligible languages spoken among the Indians north of Mexico tended to perpetuate intertribal frictions and to

RITUAL dances and plays, the earliest expression of man's dramatic instinct and the ancestor of modern theatre, are still performed by the Indians of the Southwest. In **"Ceremonial Costumes of the Pueblo Indians"** (University of California Press, paperback, $1.95) Virginia More Roediger describes these portrayals of gods and demons, a living fragment from the dawn of human life.

—Illustrations from the book.

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prevent peaceful cooperation among the widely scattered tribes.

The Indians' domestication of plants that today furnish almost half of the world's food supply was a remarkable achievement. Yet the primitive Indian was unable to develop the agricultural potentialities of his rich land, since he lacked metal tools, the plow, and draft animals. At the same time he failed to exploit the resources of his environment in coal, iron, and precious metals. Save for his limited use of copper, the Indian north of Mexico remained a Stone Age man until Europeans provided him with useful metal objects.

In **"American Indians"** (University of Chicago Press, $4.50) the historian William T. Hagan takes up the Indian's story where Driver leaves off, and traces the complex history of Indian-white relations in this country to the present time. Indian cultures were stimulated in the early stages of white contact on the advancing frontier through the acquisition of such white man's wonders as firearms, knives, traps, horses, and trade cloth and beads.

During the colonial period the tragic drama of Indian-white frontier relations began to assume a pattern. With new casts of characters this drama was repeated again and again as the frontier of settlement expanded and until the Old Frontier disappeared in 1890.

The traders first employed the Indians to gather furs, and tribal standards of living rose as they acquired firearms and metal tools. Then as the game diminished and the frontier line pressed upon the Indian holdings the second act opened. It closed with the tribesmen having been forced or seduced into selling their land. Occasionally this act would include an Indian war with a standard script calling for an outburst of violence by the tormented natives, scalpings, burning, and the horrors of torture embellished by that early American form of literature, the captivity narrative. The third act would find the Indian resistance crushed and the inevitable treaty written ceding even more land to the whites. The principal problem remaining would be the ultimate disposition of the tribe. The Indians might settle the problem temporarily by migrating westward to compete with already established tribes for their hunting grounds and set the stage for a repetition of the last two acts. Or, if the defeat in the war had been overwhelming, the few tribesmen remaining might be absorbed by neighboring bands or located on a reservation.

After the Revolution the new United States Government inherited the Indian problem from the British Crown. Congress, empowered by the Constitution to regulate Indian Affairs, repeatedly proclaimed that the Indians' lands "shall never be taken from them without their consent." Meanwhile land-hungry frontiersmen continued to overrun Indian lands and to justify their actions with the moral rationalization that God and reason condemned the monopoly of land by a people who were unprepared to cultivate it. And when the interests of Indians and frontiersmen conflicted, those of the Indians were sacrificed.

Deep-seated intertribal animosities prevented even the strongest and most able Indian chiefs from uniting their people in an effective defense of their lands. During the colonial wars Indians fought the white man's battles—on both sides. Throughout the frontier period intertribal wars continued. Probably as many Indians were killed fighting other Indians as in wars with the whites.

In its own time the last-ditch struggle of the mighty Sioux to preserve their hunting grounds from white intrusion was widely recognized as a drama of epic proportions. Leading newspapers and magazines sent able reporters to cover the action. One of them was John F. Finerty, an adventurous, red-haired Irishman, correspondent for the *Chicago Times*. His book, **"War-Path and Bivouac, or, the Conquest of the Sioux,"** (University of Oklahoma Press, $2), describes in colorful prose his experiences with General George Crook's expedition against the hostile Sioux and Cheyennes during the summer of 1876. Finerty readily identified himself with the Army, carried a carbine and pistol, and was always found in the thick of the fighting. His book is an apotheosis of the Army and of the heroism of the soldiers "struggling . . . for the extension of our peaceful borders, the safety of our hardy pioneers, and the honor of our martial name," against "the most cunning and merciless of all existing human races." He viewed the average Indian as a "mysterious, untamable, barbaric, unreasonable, childish, superstitious, treacherous, thievish, murderous creature." He regarded the Indian's cause as that of barring "the path of progress in our Territories." Finerty never really came to know any Indians, but he echoed the frontiersman's opinion of Indians as bloodthirsty savages of an inferior race who deserved no mercy, an attitude that had long impeded the peaceful solution of the Indian problem on the Old Frontier.

A quite different view of the Indian is offered in George Bird Grinnell's **"Pawnee, Blackfoot and Cheyenne"** ($4.95). To be published by Scribners next week, the volume comprises selections from the books and articles written by that author more than half a century ago. A Yale graduate and a naturalist, Grinnell spent many summers in the West. He loved the great out-of-doors and readily made friends with the Indians of these three tribes. After the buffalo were gone and the Indian Wars were ended, Grinnell lis-

(*Continued on page* 50)

Your Literary I. Q.

Conducted by John T. Winterich

ITINERARY

Your next summer's trip to Europe and beyond could follow the pattern laid out by the roving writers in the second column below. Robb MacKenzie of Newark, New Jersey, asks you to assign the right authors to the right titles. Visas are granted on page 56.

1.	"Deluxe Tour"	( ) Philip Barry
2.	"Outward Bound"	( ) John Collier
3.	"The Voyage Out"	( ) E. M. Forster
4.	"The Left Bank"	( ) Christopher Isherwood
5.	"Hotel Universe"	( ) Eugene O'Neill
6.	"Goodbye to Berlin"	( ) Boris Pasternak
7.	"The Road to Rome"	( ) Frederic Prokosch
8.	"Night Flight"	( ) Elmer Rice
9.	"A Bit Off the Map"	( ) Antoine de St.-Exupéry
10.	"Safe Conduct"	( ) R. C. Sherriff
11.	"Nine Days to Mukalla"	( ) Robert Sherwood
12.	"Passage to India"	( ) Sutton Vane
13.	"The Long Voyage Home"	( ) Frederic Wakeman
14.	"Journey's End"	( ) Angus Wilson
15.	"Back for Christmas"	( ) Virginia Woolf

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Translating the Heretofore

"Henry Adams and Brooks Adams: The Education of Two American Historians," by Timothy Paul Donovan *(University of Oklahoma Press. 144 pp. $4), and* ***"Essays in American Historiography: Papers Presented in Honor of Allan Nevins," edited by Donald Sheehan and Harold C. Syrett*** *(Columbia University Press. 320 pp. $6), contrast different approaches to the interpretation of American history. Wilbur R. Jacobs edited "The Letters of Francis Parkman."*

By Wilbur R. Jacobs

AFTER examining these provocative books one soon understands the baffling obscurity of historical truth. He regretfully concludes that the average survey of American history is an oversimplification of a large mass of conflicting interpretations and unfinished investigation.

Timothy Paul Donovan's brilliant synthesis of ideas in "Henry Adams and Brooks Adams: The Education of Two American Historians" is a clear and forceful presentation that will fascinate any reader interested in the problems of writing and interpreting history. Eminent representatives of America's most distinguished family, the Adams brothers spent a lifetime probing the mysterious forces that moved puppets in the theatre of history. They both searched for historical laws to provide a theme of unity behind the multiplicity and confusion existing in the modern world.

Brooks's law of civilization and decay and Henry's law of degradation were the same in that they predicted a wearing down by erosion, a degeneration of society. Henry, in attempting to apply laws of thermodynamics and physics to history, forecast a final exhaustion of human energy. Brooks saw decay in man's fear, materialism, and greed. Although Brooks believed that men might avert the final catastrophe by altering the social revolution of the day, Henry's disillusionment was unrelieved by hope. He saw technological advance not as progress, but as a kind of toboggan sliding mankind down to the lowest level. His pessimism ranged from wistfulness to skepticism and finally to near-melancholia.

Such depression of spirit stemmed not only from the study of historical forces, but also from the disdain the Adamses had for the corruption and demagoguery that characterized the America of their day. Their brooding was perhaps encouraged by their tendency to observe too many parallels between history and the physical and biological sciences. Also, they looked beyond the history of America into the dismal story of the rise and fall of empires, and perhaps took too many lessons from civilizations of antiquity. As Frederick Jackson Turner, another great historian, once remarked, "Conditions of ancient history and, indeed, much of the history of the past are so different from those in the present that lessons derived from anything but recent history are apt to be misleading."

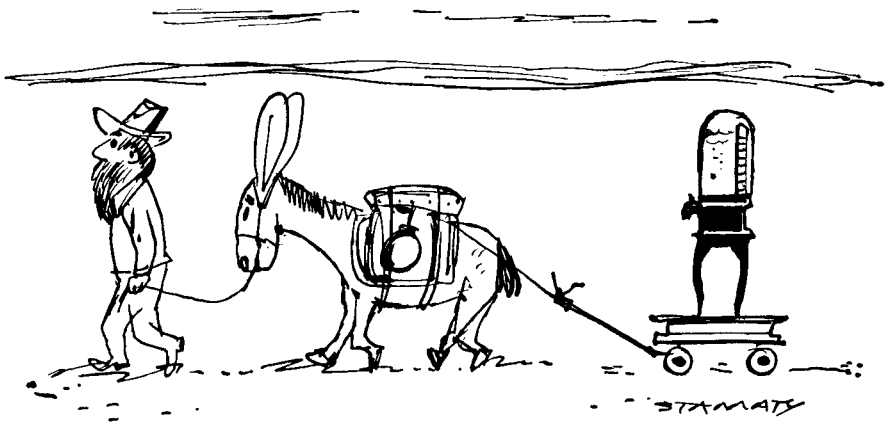
"Essays in American Historiography," published in honor of Allan Nevins, one of the greatest living historians, comprises a series of excellent essays by his former students appraising the most significant trends and changes in writing post-Civil War history in America. Edward N. Saveth breaks ground for the study with an analysis of the attempt to write "scientific history" in the United States. He shows us that these early twentieth-century purveyors of the scientific methodology soon cluttered their pages with classified data and became lost in the Germanic woods in trying to prove, by the comparative method, that the "germs" of American institutions came from the ancient Teutons.

There follow evaluations of writing on southern history from the Confederacy to the bitter days of the Reconstruction and the emergence of the New South. The authors survey reinterpretations of American political history, and probe and sometimes puncture revisionist views on the origins of the last two world wars. There are competent essays highlighting fermenting scholarship on such topics as the Franklin D. Roosevelt era, the "Robber Barons," "Populism," evolution, pragmatism, and the muckrakers.

Allan Nevins himself is not neglected, for, as John A. Krout and James A. Rawley point out, in his own Pulitzer Prize-winning biographies of Grover Cleveland and Hamilton Fish he exhausted original sources in preparation for writing life-and-times biographies, not mere sketches or studies in personality. In his recent presidential address before members of the American Historical Association Nevins made an eloquent plea for historical writing that awakens the popular interest. He deplored the fact that the guild historian has tended to dehumanize history and wrap it in the mystic garb of the socio-economic man, forgetting that living men and women with human motivations and desires are the figures of history.

TODAY's professional historian, struggling to free himself from the confines of "relativism" and the impact of the social sciences on history, writes his monographs in the belief that his work is true bread and not a sawdust loaf. But what is true history? Henry Adams believed that much of our historical writing was mere antiquarianism. Frederick Jackson Turner once told the youthful Carl Becker that nobody knew "exactly what happened." Yet Francis Parkman, the aristocrat of our literary historians, writing a number of years before this conversation took place, reported that he proposed in his "History" to "tell things as they really happened."

Parkman could make such a state-



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ment because he was writing the kind of history in which historical evidence and the understanding of human nature merged to portray the substance of life. His chapters are filled with faces tormented by fear, desire, and ambition. Although they are sometimes difficult to find, there are also threads of institutional, political, and economic history interwoven in the dramatic design. Parkman wrote the kind of history that brought praise even from Henry Adams, who looked down upon narrative unless it had passages of "philosophical interest."

History is perhaps the most difficult of all literary forms. Few appreciate the problems of sifting facts and molding historical interpretations; but an even greater task is to transform an untidy mass of evidence into a matrix of credible incidents and plausible characters. To bring historical writing to this point is no small achievement, but to tell a story of history in which the energy of living people sustains and consumes itself is to create a work of art.

Is it possible that such history, dramatic without sacrificing truth for interest, is the most accurate portrayal of our past? It would seem to be, for the works of our best literary historians who followed this approach to writing have stood the test of time and the critical examination of scholars.

Constitutional Triumvirate

"The Federalist," by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay, edited by Benjamin Fletcher Wright *(Belknap Press. 547 pp. $7.50), and* ***"The Federalist," edited by Jacob E. Cooke*** *(Wesleyan University Press. 595 pp. $12.50), offer two new editions, one in modernized spelling and one reproducing the original text, of the classic exposition of U.S. constitutional theory. Karl Schriftgiesser, historian and biographer, is a longtime student of the Federalist age.*

By Karl Schriftgiesser

THAT COLLECTION of brilliant articles which Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison called "The Federalist" when they spun them out for the New York newspapers in 1788 in an effort to persuade reluctant New Yorkers to adopt the new Constitution is, of course, a classic of Western political thought. Along with the Constitution itself and with the Declaration of Independence it is, or should be, considered one of the most vital documents of our nation's formative years. Like these others it has stayed alive and is still potent nearly two centuries after its first appearance.

With new nations springing up in all parts of the world, "The Federalist," which is fundamentally a commentary on a constitution that was written "after an unequivocal experience of the inefficiency of the subsisting . . . government," might well be as much a tract for our times as it was for our confederated and liberty-loving forefathers. And it can be read (in parts, at least) with considerable profit in this country which still functions under the Constitution that "The Federalist" was written to explain and defend.

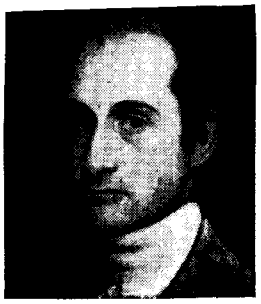
"The Federalist" has had greater influence, perhaps, in the long years since its appearance than it had on those who first read it in their newspapers during the fall and winter of 1787-88. The early New Yorkers were probably moved to adopt the mistrusted Constitution more by the adroit political manipulation of Mr. Hamilton than by his or his confreres' literary endeavors. As Gottfried Dietz has recently pointed out in a scholarly study, the papers have deeply penetrated political thought in the ensuing years, not only in an increasingly conservative America, but in several European and South American communities as well. Will it in due course penetrate the Congo, too?

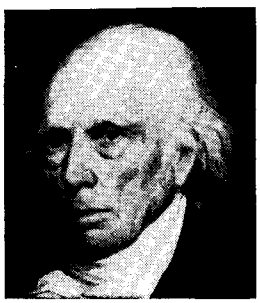
The message (or perhaps it would be better to say the many messages) of "The Federalist," as these two excellent new editions make very clear, goes far beyond its original purpose of propaganda in behalf of the violative acts of that little group which offered a new constitution instead of revising the old one as was their enjoined task. In spite of the fact that the papers were written for their authors' contemporaries, and not for posterity or even for people in other states, page after page is crammed with lasting political insight and wisdom about nations and their imperfect people. They should be read by every new generation, for like the Constitution "The Federalist" is fluid, as the everlasting lesson of Mr. Madison's enduring "Number Ten" (to cite but one example) so amply proves.

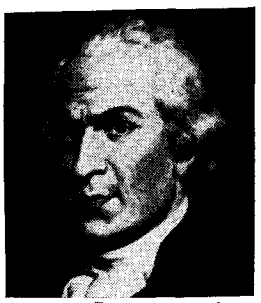
There have been numerous editions of "The Federalist" since the articles first came out in book form late in 1788. Because the papers were published anonymously, both in the newspapers and in the original book edition (which was approved by Hamilton but apparently not by Madison); and because their authors were never quite agreed as to who wrote which, scholars have long wrangled over the exact authorship. But scholarship has long since reached its decision, with Madison belatedly receiving due credit for his contributions. This historiographical story is well told in Mr. Cooke's foreword to his edition, and is placed in its proper perspective by Mr. Wright in his brilliant and scholarly introduction.

Mr. Cooke's edition is a masterpiece of bookmaking. It follows the original in spelling and punctuation, printing "Foederal aera" for "Federal era." Modern usage is adopted in Mr. Wright's text, giving to the papers a sense of immediacy that is lacking in the archaic style preserved by Mr. Cooke's.

For those of an antiquarian turn of mind, who like their history in costume, I know of no handsomer edition than







—*Bettmann Archive.*

John Jay **James Madison** **Alexander Hamilton**

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that prepared (with an excellent cross-referenced index) by Mr. Cooke, who is an assistant professor of history at Columbia University. His sprightly foreword is primarily concerned with the publishing history of the papers, and it contains all the information needed on this score. The account of the ultimate solution of the problem of authorship is interesting and, for the light it casts on scholarly partisanship by Hamiltonians and Madisonians, it is important.

As the publishers and editor of The John Harvard Library intended, Mr. Wright's version is a "working edition." It has an excellent index, which seemingly misses no important point. A noted student of the Constitution, Mr. Wright (former president of Smith College, presently professor of government and director of American studies at the University of Texas) offers a lengthy essay which is one of the most comprehensive studies of the papers up to this time. His analysis is not only scholarly but eminently readable, and it should be carefully studied, especially by all who come to "The Federalist" for the first time, for its historical understanding of the issues involved both at the time the papers were written and as they exist today.

Unlike Tom Paine's exhortations of the same period, which appealed to the emotions as well as to common sense, "The Federalist" is basically an intellectual adventure by three men who knew their time, their history, and their political if not always their economic needs. Madison, Hamilton, and Jay were at once scholars and practical men, deeply imbued in the politics of their own generation and in the history of kings and men. Their involvement gave to "The Federalist" that lasting sense of philosophy of government which one continues to find in it today.

—*From the book.*

Woodrow Wilson — "wrestling not . . . with tradition [but] with conscience."

The Nation in Isolation

"Wilson: The Struggle for Neutrality 1914-1915," by Arthur S. Link *(Princeton University Press. 736 pp. $10), documents the acts and rationale of a would-be impartial Chief of State. Henry F. Graff is co-author of "Adventure of the American People."*

By Henry F. Graff

AMERICA'S involvement in the First World War is endlessly fascinating to our historians. The coming of the Second World War does not yet even compete as a field of interest and endeavor. Possibly it never will. The years from 1914 to 1917 were unprecedented for this country's foreign-policy makers. Despite the blinders our leaders wore, they were less inhibited by a knowledge and fear of the past than were those who held the reins from 1935 to 1941. Wilson and his colleagues, in breaking fresh ground, were wrestling not so much with tradition as with conscience. This is the key to the difficult and intriguing subject of this third volume of Arthur Link's magisterial biography.

The author, now a professor of history at Princeton, begins with the outbreak of the war in the summer of 1914, and breaks off with the sending of the note to Great Britain on October 24, 1915, which ended "the struggle for neutrality." As in his first two volumes, Mr. Link has undertaken to examine every document available, not only in this country but abroad as well. The old and seductive aim to write history *wie es eigentlich gewesen* is not yet consigned to oblivion.

Some readers—not all—will regard this as a good thing. Nevertheless, too often the facts are forced, by default of the author, to "speak for themselves." This is particularly unfortunate, for Link is at his best when his kind of "saturation" research is not possible, and when he must rely on his own estimable gifts as an interpreter.

The opening chapter, "Initial Reactions to the War," for example, is in its way a minor masterpiece, just because the completeness Link aspires to *is* beyond his reach. His conclusions on the subject are not new, but they have been reworked with consummate effectiveness. It is his belief that "the American people were more kindly disposed toward the Allies than the Central Powers at the end of what might be called the formative period of American neutrality . . . because German offenses against civilization seemed more egregious than the Allied."

In the face of this stern truth Wilson maintained his determination to be cool in his appraisals and to set an example in impartiality of mind. The effect of Link's piece-by-piece assembling of the story is to show better than ever before the frustrating and often blind groping for solutions that Wilson engaged in in his single- and high-minded determination to be neutral, and to be ready to perform as a mediator. As Wilson threaded his way toward a policy for Europe he was distracted by events in Mexico, in the Far East, and in the Caribbean. Link regards them as Wilson did—as intrusions. This may be why he uses no Spanish language sources and, with the exception of one newspaper, no Far Eastern language material either.

The momentous events taking place outside of Europe had little meaning for Wilson and in his exclusiveness he scarcely considered the permanent damage he was doing to the civilization and the democracy he understood to be the stake in the war. Moreover, the Secretary of State was of little help. Link's account of William Jennings Bryan's dilemma and fall now becomes the "standard" one. The Great Commoner's difficulty was that the logic of his position demanded either war with the Allies *and* with the Central Powers, or submission to both camps. Either course could only mean victory for Germany. In short, the logic of Bryan's policy led to un-neutrality. Fundamentally, Bryan—and Wilson, too—failed to comprehend or, at best, to make clear that neutrality is an impossible policy for a great power to maintain during a general war. A nation of the first rank by withholding its strength as surely affects events as it does by exerting it.

Perhaps it is only because of the Olympian view we now enjoy that this all seems so clear. To Wilson there *was* a way to be neutral and to defend neutral rights at the same time.

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Crusader from Connecticut

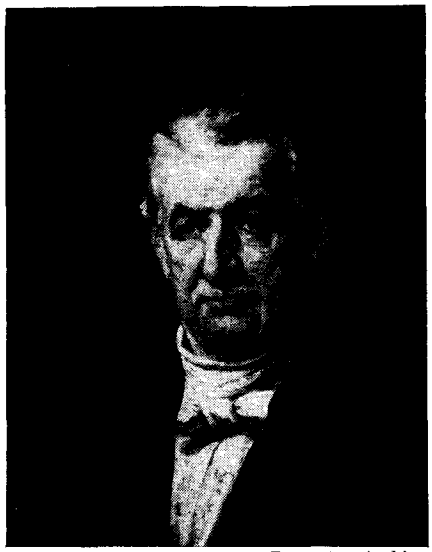
"The Autobiography of Lyman Beecher," edited by Barbara M. Cross *(Belknap Press. Vol. I, 418 pp.; Vol. II, 440 pp. $17.50 the set.), reveals a colorful figure in U.S. religious history as seen through his own eyes and those of his family and contemporaries. Chad Walsh, professor of English at Beloit College and an Episcopal priest, wrote "Behold the Glory" and, most recently, "The Rough Years."*

By Chad Walsh

LYMAN BEECHER was born on a Connecticut farm a year before the Declaration of Independence. He died in the middle of the Civil War. He had three wives and thirteen children, among them Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe. Long out of print, the story of his life is available again in the admirable John Harvard Library series; it is as much the life of a family and of a young republic as of one man.

Put together by his sometimes rebellious but always devoted children, the "Autobiography" is a mélange of reminiscences by Beecher in his old age, letters to and from and about him, doggerel written by members of the family, extracts from sermons, reports of heresy trials, etc. If the book has little to say about the last years of his long life, when his mind was enfeebled, the chaotic chapters concerning his vigorous prime add up to a remarkably complete portrait of a boisterous, determined, utterly convinced minister, who might doubt at times his own worthiness, but never the truth of the somewhat toned-down Calvinism that he preached, first in Connecticut and finally in Boston and Cincinnati.

There is a richness of detail here. We see Yale at a time when religion was at low tide, and gambling was at flood tide. Beecher confesses that he gambled until he lost for the first time, then took a week away from school to break himself of the habit. This is typical of the shrewd and practical streak that ran through his character. He was not exactly a holy madman, and financial solvency did not appear to him an obstacle to entering the kingdom of God.



—Bettmann Archive.

Lyman Beecher — "pugnacious in the service of the Lord."

Beecher's memories carry him back to the late eighteenth century, when the New England clergy were a jolly pipe-smoking and ale-drinking crowd and the main intellectual currents of the times were deism and free thought and political theories. He grew up thinking of Boston—riddled by Unitarianism—as the enemy. True faith was to be found, if at all, in the small towns of Connecticut. All his life he looked back with nostalgia at the early days of his native state, when such sins as Sabbath-breaking were punished invisibly by God and visibly by the magistrate. Beecher's Christianity was thoroughly middle-class in its biases and blind spots. He preached against duelling, alcohol, Sabbath violation, and swearing, and he organized temperance societies. He could make a canny appeal to the taxpayer's pocket by calculating how much money in poor relief would be saved if all drinking ceased. Having no social gospel in the modern sense, he had no glimmering of comprehension that sometimes men drink because they are poor, and not vice versa. The Kingdom of God, which he felt was close at hand in America, was a magnified Connecticut—a tidy landscape of neatly painted houses inhabited by men who worked hard six days a week, worshipped on Sunday, and paid their debts on time. To Beecher a good citizen was almost another name for a saint, provided, of course, that he had made his peace with God. He was parochial in a way that the reader first finds irritating, but ultimately endearing.

Pugnacious in the service of the Lord, he battled the Unitarians, the Roman Catholics, the Episcopalians, and the old-line Calvinists, who considered him, in turn, a crypto-Unitarian. In politics he was a rabid Federalist. Yet there was a pragmatic side to the man. When Connecticut disestablished the Congregational Church, thus ending the last traces of the old theocratic order, Beecher adapted himself to new circumstances and finally granted that the churches were more vigorous on their own than they had been while feeding at the public trough.

When the slavery controversy at last caught up with him, he did not blow a very loud trumpet; that was left for his children to do. Beecher disliked slavery, but he disliked the fervent abolitionists more, and he loathed drunkenness more than either. One cannot make him into a precursor of the social gospel preachers. His importance was quite different. He came along at a time when New England Calvinism was seriously declining and rallied the demoralized forces. Through his preaching, writing, and revivals he won back for his tradition an important role in the young nation's life. And he helped shape the anti-sin crusading zeal of American Protestantism, with its predilection for invoking the aid of the policeman to banish rum, bingo, and other enemies of the Kingdom of God. Much of America's social history is embryonic in the life and deeds of Lyman Beecher. And along the way he fathered one of the most remarkable families the nation has known.

A word should be added about the excellent job that Barbara M. Cross, assistant professor of English at Barnard College, has done as editor. The introduction is a model of readable and informative writing; the text is documented with scrupulous care. One wishes only that a topical index could have been included at the end—but, considering the fullness of Beecher's long life, that might have increased the cost of the two volumes considerably beyond the perhaps necessary but certainly deplorable price of $17.50.

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The Cynical Idealist

"Mark Twain: The Man and His Work," by Edward Wagenknecht *(University of Oklahoma Press. 272 pp. $4.50),* ***"Twain and the Image of History," by Roger B. Solomon*** *(Yale. 210 pp. $5), and* ***"Mark Twain's Letters to Mary," edited by Lewis Leary*** *(Columbia University Press. 133 pp. $3.50), reveal the equivocal character of a writer who continues to perplex and fascinate both scholars and the public. David Ray, who edited "The Chicago Review Anthology," teaches at Cornell.*

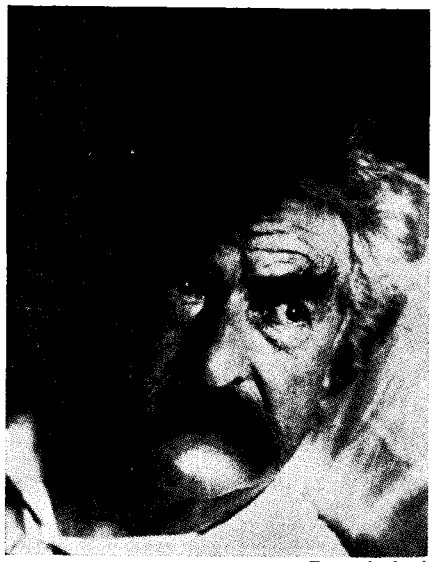
By David Ray

"I HAVE been born more times than anybody except Krishna, I suppose," Mark Twain once remarked, and in our time we have seen a new Mark Twain born with each book published about him. Apparently the only fact that critics can agree on is that he is fully qualified as "one of the great archetypal Americans," a description found in Edward Wagenknecht's "Mark Twain: The Man and His Work." Though both clinicians and upgraders would allow this judgment and agree that Twain looms ever larger in our gallery of national heroes, they would continue to argue whether he is riding closer to Buffalo Bill or to Emerson. Twain was the great mystery man of our Gilded Age, as well as its chief entertainer, a man of many roles. Like Wagenknecht, Roger B. Solomon, in his excellent study "Twain and the Image of History," directs attention to the philosopher who, as a man of his times, started out to turn in a majority report (his comparison of America to Europe and to medieval England, all to his country's advantage), but whose faith finally failed him, leading to his bitter minority report and to the great satire and social criticism of his masterpiece, "Huckleberry Finn."

Toward the end of his life, the 1900-1910 period reflected in Lewis Leary's "Mark Twain's Letters to Mary," Twain became a spectacle of embitterment. Though he turned to correspondents like the young Mrs. Mary Rogers, and though there was a last spasm of faith, a bantering attempt to be playful and optimistic, Mark Twain's jokes became less and less funny after a series of misfortunes: the death of his beloved daughter Susy, the discovery of another daughter's incurable disease, his wife's invalidism, his business losses, which spelled disillusionment for a visionary who had believed wholeheartedly in industry as a symbol of historical progress. Like Swift, he found animals preferable to humanity, denounced "the damn human race," that "race of cowards" constituting the "most consummate sham and lie that was ever invented," and declared that if he were the deity that had created man he would go hide his head in a paper bag.

"Twain and the Image of History" traces the author's early optimism, his gradually floundering faith as his personal sufferings and his judgments of political corruption and imperialism became more acute, while Wagenknecht's biography retells his life story and paints a portrait of Mark Twain as lecturer and entertainer. The Gilded Age had many gaudy lecture and music halls in it, and after seeing the several masks of Mark Twain one can't help but be struck by the remarkable resemblance of his equivocal character to the protagonist of John Osborne's "The Entertainer." Laurence Olivier portrayed a music hall comedian who had performed in many guises, and with as many shifting demonstrations of integrity and compromise as those variously laid at Twain's door. In a climactic scene the entertainer's underlying integrity breaks through; beset by troubles of every sort, he bursts out with that sadly liberating report from the human heart that has long been found in the Negro spiritual. Katy Leary, Mark Twain's devoted Irish servant, was present to report a similar scene in the humorist's life. The burdens of both success and failure were on his heart when he sat by his wife's deathbed and sang spirituals. Professor Wagenknecht conveys the spirit of this outpouring in his quotation from Miss Leary's reminiscences:

> I heard about one night when there was a company at the Warners' and Mr. Clemens was there, and it was a perfectly lovely night and there was a full moon outside and no lights in the house. They was just settin' there in the music room, looking out at the moonlight. And suddenly Mr. Clemens got right up without any warning and begun to sing one of them Negro spirituals. A lady that was there told me he just stood up with both his eyes shut and begun to sing kind of soft like—a faint sound, just as if there was wind in the trees, she said; and he kept right on singin' kind o' low and sweet, and it was beautiful and made your heart ache somehow. And he kept on singin' and singin' and became kind of lost in it, and he was all lit up—his face was.



—From the book

Mark Twain—"archetypal American."

Perhaps the full comprehension of Mark Twain's troubles is still left for the gods, for Twain critics certainly cannot agree about their nature, and some want to deny that he had any at all. Van Wyck Brooks, in his 1920 study, "The Ordeal of Mark Twain," daringly applied insights derived from Freud to an understanding of Twain's complex character. But his view that Twain's talent had been frequently compromised by the demands of Victorian gentility, including his voluntary submission to a wife who edited and rewrote his works when she wasn't giving him lectures against his profanity, offended many Twain-lovers; they failed to realize that sharp insights are not necessarily assaults and that great love stood behind Brooks's penetrating analysis. Consequently a voluminous body of Twain criticism has in essence been devoted to refuting Brooks's thesis. Wagenknecht's biography is decidedly anti-Brooksian, for he disparages "The Ordeal of Mark Twain" as a book to be rejected "by anybody who knows anything about Mark Twain." Yet even Bernard DeVoto's fine work on Twain, though originally fired by his anger with Brooks, ultimately brought him, as Dwight MacDonald has

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pointed out, fairly close to some of Brooks's conclusions. Both cases are well argued, and Professor Wagenknecht, who comes to his recently revised Twain study fresh from a defense of Nathaniel Hawthorne's frequently "maligned" marriage, is highly qualified to present the case for Olivia Clemens. While he may not convince critics who feel that the direction of Twain criticism should have followed Brooks's daring lead (as it occasionally has, for example, in the work of Leslie Fiedler), he manages to embody in his book so much information that is essential to any consideration of Twain that all factions will in some way be gratified.

THIS is true too of Professor Leary's book, presenting Columbia University's collection of letters to one of the "honorary nieces" Twain adopted when he could no longer depend on his wife and daughters for editing, chiding, and banter; for Professor Leary, though sharing Wagenknecht's reaction against Freudian criticism, presents friend and foe alike with a bounty of material for their views. "I had reached the grandfather stage of life without grandchildren, so I began to adopt some," Twain wrote of his playful relationships with young women. And yet even the most genteel of readers will be able to anticipate the raging battle ahead when the content of Twain's "sportive postcards" and letters signed "With all the love permissible by the statutes" give some critics the chance to consider Mark Twain as Humbert Humbert.

Mark Twain was obviously such a complicated personality that no single, simple, or judgmental view of his career is adequate. He was not one but many men. As Roger Solomon demonstrates, particularly in his brilliant chapters on "Joan of Arc" and "Huckleberry Finn," the philosophic optimism of Twain's early books was hardly that of the same man who later challenged any view of historical progress. One must conclude that a reader needs many books to understand Twain's many masks, both in and out of his books, and to recognize that there was yet another author who managed to escape the body of Samuel L. Clemens and assert himself through the numerous persons who have written about him. His accidentally preserved wisecracks (of which these three studies provide an abundance) are as essential as the books that he wrote.

Twain was a writer who offered enough of himself to enchant both optimist and pessimist, idealist and cynic, Freudian and neogenteel moralist, and he would find nothing more satisfying than this battle of the books being fought over him.

Kite, Key, and Almanac

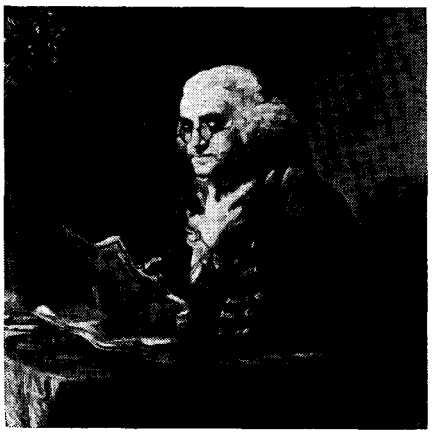
"The Papers of Benjamin Franklin," Vol. III, edited by Leonard W. Labaree, with Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., Associate Editor *(Yale University Press. 484 pp. $10), cover the many-sided activities of "Poor Richard" just before his entry into public life. Richard B. Morris, professor of history at Columbia University, edited the John Jay Papers.*

By Richard B. Morris

WHILE flying down to Washington aboard a Viscount to attend a conference at the Library of Congress on the photocopying of American historical materials in European archives, I began reading this newest volume of the definitive Franklin Papers. I am sure Ben Franklin would have relished the thought of being read two centuries later in the skies above his own beloved Pennsylvania. Doesn't "Poor Richard," that garland of quotations, declare: "Go, wond'rous Creature! Mount where Science guides"? Was not Franklin the true founder of our library system, and are not his name and deeds writ large over the diplomatic archives of Europe's chancelleries?

If the new technological revolution of our own age dates from 1945, a good case could be made out for dating the scientific revolution, at least in America, from 1747, the year that Franklin first mentioned his electrical experiments in a letter to Peter Collinson included in this volume, followed in 1751 by the printed account of Franklin's experiment, the most important book published in America in the eighteenth century.

Covering the years 1745 to 1750, this third volume of the projected new edition of the Papers provides abundant documentation of the many-sided Franklin. We see him as a shrewd book publisher feeding his readers aphorisms on prudence, virtue, and thrift that had a best-selling appeal; as the enterprising newspaper editor bemoaning the lack of prompt news coverage from the European front in King George's War; as the man-of-the-world writing "Advice to a Young Man on the Choice of a Mistress," with its cogent arguments, psychological as well as physiological, for preferring old women to young ones. We see him turning over his printing establishment to his partner, in effect retiring from business, at the age of forty-two, but busier than ever with public responsibilities that were to concern him for the remaining forty-two years of his life: in this period he was running a lottery to support military defense against the enemy and working on plans for his Academy, the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania. Above all, we observe his insatiable curiosity about every aspect of science, from smallpox, yellow fever, and the circulation of the blood, to the Gulf Stream and the problem of Atlantic storms, from questions of metaphysics to the latest experiments in electricity.



—Bettmann Archive.

Benjamin Franklin—"insatiable curiosity."

BOOKSELLER and bibliophile, Franklin wrote a London correspondent in 1745: "Whatever Thomson writes, send me a Dozen Copies of. I had read no poetry for several years, and almost lost the relish of it, till I met with his 'Seasons.' That charming poet has brought more tears of pleasure into my eyes than all I ever read before. I wish it were in my power to return him any part of the joy he has given me." From Benjamin Franklin's admiration for Charles Thomson to John F. Kennedy's affection for the poetry of Robert Frost there have been too many arid stretches of literary tastelessness over which our political leaders have trudged.

Leonard W. Labaree and Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., once more have contributed their expert services to bringing out this handsome and skilfully annotated

(*Continued on page* 48)

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All's Well in the World of Verse

By JOSEPH SLATER, *who teaches English at Rutgers.*

THIS quarter's catch of poetry and books about poetry, many of them bearing the imprint of university presses, is abundant and varied: a volume a week, almost, of new poems; three volumes of criticism; three editions of the classics; and paper-bound reprints of the collected works of two of the most important of contemporary poets. The reprints, especially, indicate that things go well in the province of poetry. News that Theodore Roethke's **"Words for the Wind"** (Indiana) and William Empson's **"Collected Poems"** (Harcourt, Brace) are now on sale in every American bookstore—and some cigar stores—for $1.75 and $1.15 is worth sending abroad.

The three classics are all of the nineteenth century. Goethe's **"Faust"** (Doubleday, $4.50) has been edited and translated by Walter Kaufmann. It includes all of Part I and Acts i and v of Part II, with the German and English on facing pages in numbered lines. The introduction is lively and irreverent. The translation is in the strict German tradition of line-for-line, meter-for-meter, rhyme-for-rhyme correspondence, a method which in this case has produced more accuracy than poetry. **"Swinburne: A Selection"** (Harcourt, Brace, $5.75) is the work of Dame Edith Sitwell. It consists of the poems usually found in sophomore anthologies and an introduction which, although it is written in her usual manner, makes some valuable, craftsmanlike comments on the subtlety of Swinburne's sound-patterns. Melville's **"Clarel"** (Hendricks, $6.50), a vast, gnarled narrative of nineteenth-century pilgrims in the Holy Land, is made truly accessible for the first time in a scholarly edition by Walter E. Bezanson. Maps and explanatory notes set forth the geographical, historical, and theological context of the poem. A sophisticated and eloquent introduction relates it to Melville's life and his other works and revealingly turns on it the insight of modern critical analysis.

The three volumes of criticism were all originally lectures to general audiences; they are now addressed to the common reader. The only one at all specialized or recondite is **"Language and Poetry"** (Harvard, $5.50) by the Spanish poet Jorge Guillén, and it demands merely a curiosity about the exotic and an interest in the nature of poetic creation. Guillén examines with a close critical eye and the sympathy of an artist poems by Berceo, Góngora, San Juan de la Cruz, Bécquer, and Gabriel Miro, and concludes with a sensitive reminiscence and evaluation of his own poetic generation, the last of pre-Fascist Spain.

Stanley Edgar Hyman in **"Poetry and Criticism"** (Atheneum, $4) sees literary history as the movement of a dialectic in which a great poem becomes the *standard* for its age, begets a body of descriptive-prescriptive criticism that serves as the age's *poetics,* and finally provokes a dissident and heretical work which is a *challenge.* The *challenge* requires a critical *sanction,* and these two become in their turn *standard* and *poetics.* Hyman applies this scheme with lightness and learning to four literary revolutions and demonstrates the great usefulness of schematic simplification. He is an imaginative critic as well as a historian—most notably in his reading of "Sweeney Among the Nightingales," the *challenge* to the *standard* of Milton and the *poetics* of Arnold—and he writes with complete freedom from the gobbledygook that has afflicted so much of modern criticism.

Archibald MacLeish takes as his texts for **"Poetry and Experience"** (Houghton Mifflin, $4) some critical dicta of Lu Chi and a few poems of Li Po and Tu Fu, and by repeatedly referring to them the works of poets as remote in time as Donne, Keats, and Rimbaud, he establishes the universality of certain essential poetic values: the meanings of meaningless sounds, the power of ellipsis and juxtaposition, the trapping of heaven and earth "in the cage of form." MacLeish's sensitivity is catholic and true: he brings illumination to every poem he writes about; but his book is clearly a part—and a valuable one—of the composite *poetics* of this age.

Of the ten volumes of new poetry, the one that most urgently demands comment is Abbie Huston Evans's **"Fact of Crystal"** (Harcourt, Brace, $3.75). That a poet so distinguished as Miss Evans could have reached the age of eighty without fame and almost without praise is cause for coast-to-coast embarrassment. But it is not inexplicable. She has been a traditional artist in an age of innovation, and she has written remarkably little. Her first book was published in 1928 and her second in 1938; this, her third, contains only forty-eight pages. That handful of poetry, however, is so freshly imaginative, so taut, so successful in its limited undertakings, that it seems certain—now—of a place in our anthologies and our histories.

Her imagination is geological. She sees beneath the pasture green to the "fiercer stuff" of earth's core. Holding basalt pebbles in her hand she can "sense duration" and "the depths/Bared when the moon tore free." She phrases these perceptions with precision and daring: "the lapidary sea"; "Orion's chill, washed subterranean glitter/ Wheels up from under"; "conglomerate glory/ Inrolled, constricted to one nub of fire"; and she shapes them into aphorisms and meditations that express a quiet, religious confidence about man's place in a fire-and-basalt world. Her title poem, an extraordinary transmutation of science into art, finds images and metaphors for the million-year growth of a crystal and sings at the end a hymn to form and purpose: "How landfall-like august form stands delivered!/ Here's most diffuse, most pointed, peaked, compacted, /Here's most amorphous grappled into jewel."

Robert Baggs (**"Madonna of the Cello,"** Wesleyan, $3.50) has the makings of a poet. That is evident in parts of his title poem and in two or three pretty lyrics of fleshly love. But he is a young man—Amherst '57, the jacket says—and he has published too soon. Most of the work in this volume he will one day think of, with regret, as his juvenilia. About two-thirds of the book is narrative: recollections of the pranks and traumas of a suburban boyhood, the pains and ecstasies of the Phi Psi house. He intends these tales to "cast a subliminal spell," but they do not. Their pentameter plods; their language

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is an unhappy mixture of the forced and fashionable ("my eyes marl with cool/ Whitelash and saltsmart after her hips swerve") with the banal and adolescent ("smoke-ring sensuous/ Now, girls murmur and drift, subtly breaking/ From burial in one boy's hold to delirious/ Heaven in his roommate's arms"). This uncertainty of tone lies at the center of the book's failure. There are epigraphs from Yeats, there are exercises in wit and bold metaphor, but over them sound the echoes, used quite without irony, of Fort Lauderdale and the Phi Psi bar.

David Ignatow ("**Say Pardon,**" Wesleyan, $3.50) is a New York businessman, an office manager, some of whose poems have as their subjects the people and routines of his daily life. He writes of the errand boy, the paper cutter, and the bridge across which every day he travels "between home and hell, always with a pencil." He speaks for the man in the crowd and the value of separateness: "Say pardon/ and follow your own will/ in the open spaces ahead." But this poet's business and place of business have very little to do, essentially, with his art. What is important is that he has chosen to strip his poetry of rhythm and pattern, metaphor and connotation, and to make statements in commonplace words and in lines that function at best as a kind of sentence diagram. Here is a poem called "Content": "I should be content/ to look at a mountain/ for what it is/ and not as a comment/ on my life." Abnegation can be admirable even in art, but it can also be suicidal.

As the title of her book ("**Out of the North,**" Oxford, $3.50) may suggest, Harriet Plimpton writes about New England: gray fenceposts, sea captains, weather, madness. As it may also suggest, she is no ordinary poet. Mild, plain, unpretentious, and undemanding, she writes the sort of poetry that Americans once paid good money for, read every day, memorized, and kept in gold-tooled volumes on the parlor table. Unfortunately, her antique virtues are accompanied by antique vices: sentimentality, triteness, predictability. She writes of "storied ages," the "Kaleidoscope of Fate," a "Quaint little china maiden with pink cheeks and prim hair," hills "in long ranks against the sky," and a boy who "When he is old . . . will still dream dreams." But she has an ear for the tunes of New England speech and a knack for New England understatement. Half a dozen of her poems can be read—even far from the parlor table—with pleasure and respect, and one line—"Six times split with the axe of childbirth"—indicates that she might have written effectively in another tradition.

Dorothy Donnelly ("**Trio in a Mirror,**" Arizona, $3.50) is—poetically, if not actually—a gem-engraver, a silversmith, a worker in stained glass. She writes much of small things: snowflakes, a gnat, a sloth, a spider, Greek coins; and she writes always with richness of sound and profusion of ornament. Her fault for some tastes would be sweetness, as in "Wild Plums at Pha-An" and "Portrait of a Lady at Sunset," of which the titles suggest the flavor. But there is more to her poetry than Turkish delight. There are fresh, dry sounds, as in this first line from "Snowflakes": "New come, complete, with no precursive bud." There is diction of delightful accuracy and unexpectedness,

as in this phrase from "Three-toed Sloth": "depending there in casual, catenary sag." And in the long meditative lyric that gives its title to the volume there is seriousness without sacrifice of modesty and grace.

Maxine W. Kumin ("**Halfway,**" Holt, Rinehart, & Winston, $3.95) is as womanly a poet—if the word has any meaning in this connection—as Dorothy Donnelly, but she could hardly be more different. Her poems are comparatively free and simple in form, spare and colloquial in diction, dry and ironic in tone. They are feminine only because they are extraordinarily personal. The rooms, the swimming beaches, the night-fears of girlhood; her daughter leaving for boarding-school, her husband asleep; the table laid for *seder*: these are the scenes of her poetry. They are also, to a large extent, her subjects, for she is much concerned with the direct rendering of experience and is at her best in amused, affectionate, honest, intense apprehension of its texture. But she is no mere photographer. She can infuse her concrete, sensuous surfaces with emotions of force and subtlety, and once, at least—for a poem about swimming, "400-Meter Free Style"—she has invented a form of delightful originality and propriety.

Eric Barker is an Englishman and a Californian who writes with rare limpidity and empathy about the hills and the sea, whales, wild geese, and weathered stone. If, as Henry Miller seems to say in his introduction to "**A Ring of Willows**" (New Directions, $2.75), Barker has come to his knowledge by the way of Zen Buddhism, the poems themselves give no sign of it. They stand rather in the tradition of Wordsworth and find in the voice of the Little Sur River "Counsel better than the word of sages." But they are concerned less with counsel than with union, with the oneness of salt blood and salt tide, and with the likeness of whales to hills once "earth-becalmed in seas of grass and flowers . . . And now relaunched." Barker's vision is complex: it thrusts "back through driftwood to the nested trees/ Through bird bones to the greenshade song"; but his voice is sweet and clear and it gives, as Wordsworth said it should, "immediate pleasure to a human being possessed of that information which may be expected from him."

Ned O'Gorman ("**Adam Before His Mirror,**" Harcourt, Brace, $3.75) is a religious poet of genuine passion and power. "Trained by nuns to think of God all day" and "find him in unlikely things," "he bent his eyes, like a hunter, to the ground/ as if God peered from the turf." What he found was unspeakable, of course, or speakable only in symbols and the syllogisms of unreason. Necessarily his poetry moves, as he writes in one key title, "Toward a Language of the Ineffable," and when he finds it, as in the vision of destruction which he calls "The Day the Steuben Glass Building Breaks," or in "I Am a Falcon, Hooded," he can flesh mystery in images and metaphors of irresistible eloquence. "I am a falcon, hooded, on God's wrist," he writes; "I am mild/ pigeon in a cage of hide and though God's vein/ beats through my claws, my head in black/ obeisance pushes against a leathern pain." But many of his poems, and parts of many more, are so darkly hooded that their meanings and even their emotions never take flight. This is perhaps the honorable and inevitable failure of language which attempts to cope with the ineffable. Perhaps, as would seem to be the case in some of the secular poems, it comes from an intense privacy. Whatever the source, obscurity is lamentable in a poet as brilliant as this one.

Margaret Avison ("**Winter Sun,**"

(*Continued on page* 47)

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AMBASSADORS IN PRINT

By THOMAS M. SCHMID, *executive secretary of the Association of American University Presses.*

"WHAT is the use of a book," Alice in Wonderland once asked, "without pictures or conversations?" A great many university press books have neither of these enticements. Yet, while soberly going about their business of bringing the fruits of scholarship to the proper audience, the country's more than fifty learned presses have managed to grow in a mildly spectacular way. Their combined sales in 1940 were $1,000,000; in 1961 the figure is expected to exceed $16,000,000.

There are, however, several commercial publishers with larger annual sales than all the university presses put together. Bringing out scholarly books is still very much a nonprofit activity, recalling Thomas Fuller's view of seventeenth-century publishing economics: "Learning hath gained most by those books by which the printers have lost." Nevertheless, not a season passes without several university press books exciting lively and widespread public interest. This spring, for example, C. P. Snow's "Science and Government," published by Harvard, has certainly not gone unnoticed.

While the bulk of this country's university press activity is quite naturally centered at home, some of the most exciting and rewarding developments of the 1960s are found abroad. Unlike Alice, readers in other nations will make considerable sacrifices to get precisely those books "without pictures or conversations" that tell them about the best in American scholarship. This is particularly true of those countries whose poverty and lack of dollar exchange make reading for pure entertainment a prohibitive luxury. As a result, last year the university presses sent more than 13 per cent of their total output to countries outside the United States—twice the proportion for American book publishing as a whole. Not that other publishers don't do a vigorous and imaginative job abroad; the difference is simply that university presses are exclusively concerned with the books that find the most eager response in overseas markets. Young universities in developing nations frequently look to the American presses for help and advice in beginning scholarly publishing programs designed for their own needs. This is all the more natural since American university publishing is almost wholly a product of the twentieth century. Many a press director still active today can remember the difficulties of his house's fledgling years.

None of this is considered a one-way street. The learned presses approach international cooperation as a way of sharing their knowledge and experience, as well as their books. A brief review of some recent and projected activities of the Association of American University Presses may illustrate this:

► The Association recently launched a program, with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, to support publication in the United States of Latin American literary and scholarly books in translation. Thirty-two titles from Central and South America have already been contracted for.

► Three university press directors will go to Mexico this summer to look into ways of increasing the accessibility of our scholarly books to the reader in Latin America. Since price and not language is the big barrier here (the reverse is true in the U.S.), low-priced, locally produced editions in English may be at least a partial solution.

► The Association distributes more than 12,000 copies of *Scholarly Books in America* to libraries, bookstores, and individual scholars abroad. This quarterly periodical was begun two years ago by the Association to bring scholars here and abroad quick and concise news of all books published by member presses.

► Plans are being formulated to help the most important research libraries in all parts of the world to obtain as complete a selection as possible of American university press books. Discussions have also been started with university scholars and administrators in Africa, Asia, and Latin America to increase ways of exchanging information and personnel for mutual benefits.

SEVERE problems remain in the task of helping to unite the world's scholarly community through books. Pre-eminent are the curtains of iron and suspicion that split even the inborn neutrality of scholarly inquiry into two great hostile camps. Beginnings have been made toward a freer flow of books in both directions. Progress is slow, however, and books are only one part of the rapprochement surely desired by true scholars on both sides, but not yet visible on the horizon.

In the newly emergent countries of the world, the two great barriers preventing the wide distribution of American books are their high price and the shortage of dollars in the many "soft currency" countries. A professor in India, for example, may find that to buy an important American university press title in economics requires half a month's salary. In many countries, even if an individual is prepared to make this kind of sacrifice, there are simply no dollars available with which to pay the American publisher. The entire book industry is working hard with the appropriate government agencies to ameliorate the situation. This country's Informational Media Guaranty Program, for example, allows certain lands to pay for books in their own currencies, which are then backed by U.S. aid dollars. The program has been extraordinarily effective, but needs considerably increased support from Congress.

Scholarly publishing, like scholarship itself, is an activity best carried on for its own sake, certainly without propagandistic intent. It may well be, however, that university press books, reporting the frontiers of learning, are among our most effective ambassadors.

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Principles for the Nuclear Age

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The author of the following guest editorial is a close student of contemporary developments in science and politics. He has written numerous books, the most recent of which are "Some Things Worth Knowing" and "Live and Let Live."*

CERTAIN well-established principles of atomic physics were used by the scientists of the Manhattan Project to make the first atomic bomb and explode it in a New Mexico desert. On August 8, 1945, a second bomb was zeroed in on Hiroshima, and the nuclear age officially began. Einstein's short and comprehensive equation, $E=mc^2$, had been abundantly verified, together with a whole complex of technical principles.

On this hard base of theory and application, the hydrogen bomb was presently developed, while even more powerful weapons are now said to be on the drawing board. Some progress, too, has been made in the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy. The principles of the nuclear scientists are an open book, with application in terms of energy released, chain reaction, blast, heat, radiation, fallout, clearly demonstrated for all who care to examine the evidence. Any nation can now produce atomic weapons if it has the necessary industrial establishment. The nuclear age rests on thoroughly adequate foundations so far as natural science is concerned. Coincidentally, it demands social changes far more revolutionary than those following the introduction of gunpowder 500 years ago, which doomed feudalism and the armored knight. Social, political, and economic institutions have been cut adrift from their traditional moorings. Most of us, however, seem to be so many Don Quixotes, unaware that the old verities have disappeared.

The nuclear age is only in its second decade, which means that every political leader in the world has been conditioned by his education and upbringing to act in terms of pre-nuclear cultural habits. Every responsible observer, student, writer has been so conditioned. One must make a great effort of the imagination to grasp the realities that now circumscribe all of us. One must struggle to base his thinking on the tangible effects of $E=mc^2$, rather than on tanks, carriers, and fighter planes, and on the ideas of national interest that prevailed before 1945. One must try to judge events in a kind of planetary frame of reference, and to subordinate the national frame. The prime questions posed by the nuclear age are not the U.S. against Russia, or Russia against China, or Communism against capitalism; the prime question is the continuity of the human race.

THIS requires a profound shift in one's value system, but a shift not altogether unique. Certain prophets, philosophers, and religious leaders in the past have been able to take a world view—with a good deal less in the way of tangible evidence to go on. They took it for moral reasons ("no man is an island unto himself"); we have to take it for reasons of survival.

What are some of the principles in the social field that adequately reflect the leap from chemical to nuclear energy? What changes are now indicated in our political and economic behavior? Such questions are seldom responsibly discussed. Most of us unconsciously assume that we are still living in the pre-Hiroshima age. A report of Senator Stuart Symington delivered to President-elect Kennedy in late 1960 showed that the Pentagon was preparing to fight World War III on the principles of World War II, with nuclear weaponry as a side issue. On every hand, and in all mass media, we hear earnest discussion of "national security" and our "posture of defense." But is there any defense against ICBMs and Polaris-equipped submarines? Is there any security today except in a precarious balance of terror?

Let us begin with a few well-authenticated facts that scientists have spread upon the record, and from which there seems little hope of appeal.

1. Nuclear weapons have put warfare in a wholly new dimension; they are not just "bigger and better bangs."

2. A nuclear war between the United States and Russia will kill one-quarter to one-half the population of both countries within a few days, and make their industries, transportation, and distribution systems inoperable.

3. Fallout sifting down after a nuclear war, we are told by the biologists, will affect every living person, and undermine the pool of genes upon which the future of the race depends.

4. If the arms race continues, the present superiority of the offense is likely to become more pronounced. Missiles with atomic warheads will constitute the chief striking force of the USSR, the U.S., and other belligerents. No technical means are now available, or are likely to become available, to prevent enough missiles getting through to paralyze both sides.

5. Nuclear-powered submarines armed with missiles of the Polaris type are now becoming the most serious deterrent to war. Huge stockpiles of fissionable material are all but obsolete, as delivery systems become the critical factor. Of what use is a mountain of stored bombs if they cannot be delivered to the target?

From technical facts of this nature, certain conclusions emerge. These form the principles to be reckoned with in the nuclear age. The following nineteen, it seems to me, have impressive logical justification:

1. A war between nuclear powers

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cannot be "won." The result will be in the nature of mutual suicide.

2. The only reasonable purpose of weapons development today is to establish an adequate deterrent against nuclear attack pending successful negotiation for disarmament. Piling up "overkill" is useless.

3. The danger of *accident* touching off nuclear war increases directly with reduction in time of delivery, with the number of states in the Nuclear Club, and with the number of fallible human minds concerned with the nuclear chain of command. Some twenty nations are sufficiently advanced industrially to qualify as members of the club in the next few years—especially Red China. The more members, furthermore, the less effective the deterrent system. Instead of power to destroy one potential enemy, one must be prepared for the destruction of many.

4. It seems probable that war limited to conventional (i.e., pre-Hiroshima) weapons will turn into nuclear war. The knowledge is available, and a nation *in extremis* can be expected to use it. Imagine Hitler with this knowledge, as Russia and the U.S. closed in on Germany in the spring of 1945.

5. Despite the present potential for extermination, neither the U.S. nor the USSR can *use* its military power. The purposeful explosion of just one nuclear weapon in support of political policy anywhere is likely to bring the roof down everywhere.

6. If the arms race continues, it looks as if the overseas bases of the U.S. will become more of a liability than an asset, exposed as they are to elimination by a single missile. The USSR, at the same time, will have no need for a ring of satellite states, insofar as they were seized as protection against land armies such as those of Hitler in 1942. Missiles from submarines can cross Poland in something less than five minutes on their way to Moscow. Land barriers, like ocean barriers, are all but meaningless in the nuclear age. By the same logic, NATO has about lost its military function, in that it was set up to halt the rush of land armies from Soviet borders to the Atlantic.

7. The U.S. and the USSR will be increasingly forced to use the United Nations, or some other international body, for the solution of crises otherwise insoluble. Problems of outer space, earth satellites, Antarctica, weather control come to mind. Suppose Astronaut Gargarin had come down in Western territory. Could Russia have reclaimed him and his records? There is no law covering orbiting.

This brings us to a series of principles concerned with international machinery. If war is now useless for the furthering of political objectives, and for settling disputes, what shall take its place?

8. It seems reasonably clear that both the U.S. and the USSR must realize their common peril if they hope to avert it. It follows that negotiation on all levels must be unremitting, and that mutual salvos of insults are a dangerous waste of time. The two Great Powers will get farther if they first push negotiation on those issues where their interests are already parallel, such as the banning of nuclear tests, limiting the Nuclear Club, reducing the economic burden of armaments.

9. It seems axiomatic that only controlled, universal disarmament, together with legal agencies to resolve conflict between nations, can make a viable world in the nuclear age. The analogy put forward by Grenville Clark is relevant: When a cow town in the American Wild West acquired a judge, a sheriff, and a jail, citizens could refrain from settling their disputes with six-shooters.

10. A warless world must have an international legislative body to promulgate the essential elements of world law. The U.N. is a beginning, but needs extensive revision. Recent experiences in the Congo should prove helpful in formulating changes.

11. A warless world must have a system of world courts to adjudicate the law. We have one court now, but it is little used. We need many more, and the U.S. must remove the Connally Reservation if such courts are to function effectively.

12. A warless world must have a world police force to implement the findings of the courts, and to break up unlawful military adventures. We now have a U.N. military force composed of national brigades, but an effective force should give allegiance to the world agency only. It should probably be composed of volunteers, as the Foreign Legion is. The ineffectiveness of the present U.N. force is shown by the conflicting national policies of the various military units in the Congo. Loyalty must run in a single direction.

13. No international machinery of this nature is workable without the cooperation of East Germany and Red China, now both excluded from the U.N.

14. It seems probable that a confederation of nations rather than a formal world state is the most practical next step politically. Absolute national sovereignty as defined and practiced before Hiroshima is inoperable in the nuclear age. A confederation, however, would still permit sovereignty over large areas, economic and social.

15. In a warless world, industrial nations must make far greater efforts to raise living standards in the hungry half of the planet lest world balance be upset. Fortunately, the economic resources will be available in the $100 billion, more or less, saved when universal disarmament becomes a reality.

16. Such efforts will fail, however, whatever the funds available, unless population is held in line with the food supply. This means birth control as well as death control.

On the American domestic front, three more principles seem to be indicated:

17. With the planet faced by sudden calamity from nuclear accident as well as from formal war, questions of monetary costs, budgets, national debt, defense of the dollar abroad, while important, are minor compared with questions of negotiation, disarmament, and machinery for a viable world.

18. Complete disarmament entails the transfer of some 10 to 12 per cent of U.S. manpower and resources from bombs to butter. Whether rapid or slow, the shift can hardly be made without careful advance planning. Business-as-usual cannot be expected to handle any such massive transfer.

19. It has long been noted by qualified economists that "a great nation can afford anything it can produce." It may well be that financial matters in the nuclear age will have to be geared to this proposition.

The above nineteen principles for coming to terms with the nuclear age are admittedly preliminary, but may serve as a basis for discussion. Corrections and refinements are doubtless in order. The outstanding principle, I believe, is the abandonment of national sovereignty as the supreme good, and the acceptance of the continuity of mankind as the supreme good, so far as life here below is concerned. As said before, this requires a great effort of the imagination. The point of view can be glimpsed perhaps by imagining the probable behavior of all nations if the planet were attacked by space ships from Mars. We would become a solid unit against the threat of invasion. Actually, of course, a far greater threat menaces us all. It would seem that the duty of those who love their country is to work unremittingly for the security of mankind. —Stuart Chase.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

POETPOURRI

I WOULD LIKE to compliment John Ciardi on his poem "On Flunking a Nice Boy Out of School" [*SR*, April 1]. The poem struck a congenial note because of the philosophical direction we have recently taken in our unit for mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed boys. We have thrown out the window such nonsense as permissiveness, laxity, and coddling, and instead have demanded, as Mr. Ciardi put it, "three months' work" for three months' time. We have substituted chess for Old Maid, controlled behavior for "expressive" behavior, and a committed dedication to a belief in productive work instead of a noncommittal neutrality about such matters. So we feel that Mr. Ciardi's poem could well preface our new statement of purpose.

ROGER REGER, Director,
Special Treatment Center
Wayne County Training School.
Northville, Mich.

I SHOULD LIKE to request John Ciardi's definition of a poem. "On Flunking a Nice Boy Out of School" might possibly get by as prose, though not exactly original. But why the elaborate spacing, the visual arrangement of words as in a poem?

They won't do.
LOUISE S. PEARSON.
New York, N. Y.

I AM APPALLED that *SR* has assigned regular space for the rantings of its psychotic poetry editor. Is my favorite magazine to become a basket for Mr. Ciardi to put all his egos in?

JOHN BYRON LONG,
Boomerangs and Boomerang Equipment.
Chicago, Ill.

ON TARGET

RE HOLLIS ALPERT'S review of "La Dolce Vita" [*SR*, Apr. 22]: I remember seeing this tremendous motion picture in Paris last July. Mr. Alpert's review was superb and very much to the point.

CHARLES G. CHAKERIAN,
McCormick Theological Seminary.
Chicago, Ill.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED

IN AN OTHERWISE understanding review of my book "Decisions of Destiny" [*SR*, Apr. 15], Professor Sidney Warren states that George Washington's turning down the offer of American kingship and monarchy "was significant only in revealing the character of the Father of his Country," but that it was "hardly a practical possibility as the American people were not about to replace one monarch with another." I completely and emphatically disagree. After exhaustive reading on the subject, I came to the conclusion some years ago that, in the context of a royal age, and under the pressures of the utter failure of the Continental Congress and the discouragement of the Revolutionary army, not only could Washington have had anything he wished, but the new nation would have followed him wherever he chose to lead it. Democracy did not come easily in an age of kings. I believe that the ultimate greatness of George Washington was, then, this one last tremendous gift—his refusal to be more than simply "Mr. President" when he might have been "King George the First."

Kenneth Roberts's books ("Oliver Wiswell" is a splendid example) clearly dramatize how close to monarchy and how far from true democracy the newly born United States of America was in fact in the late 1700s and early 1800s. And Henry Cabot Lodge the elder, one of Washington's best biographers, wrote:

> This incident has been passed over altogether too carelessly by historians and biographers. It has generally been used merely to show the general nobility of Washington's sentiments, and no proper stress has been laid upon the facts of the time which gave birth to such an idea and such a proposition. It would have been a perfectly feasible thing at that particular moment to have altered the frame of government and placed the successful soldier in possession of supreme power. The notion of kingly government was, of course, entirely familiar to everybody.

It is time, I maintain, we gave up thinking that our democracy was always with us; that it has been and will be automatic. The truth is we have had to fight every step of the way to a rather imperfect present. When American democracy was born, in Washington's time, the slender flame flickered near obliteration at any moment. Our first President's great decision against kingship and monarchy was so monumentally important to preservation of that flame that the decision ought not to be slighted as historians have slighted it.

RICHARD L. TOBIN.
Wilton, Conn.

THROUGH HISTORY WITH J. WESLEY SMITH
"Black tulip bulbs? I thought they were onions."

SIDNEY WARREN REPLIES

MY POINT, as stated in my review, remains that the creation of a monarchy never presented a practical possibility. All through the Revolutionary War period public feeling was hostile to monarchy. As E. S. Corwin, a pre-eminent authority on the Presidency, states:

> The colonial period ended with the belief prevalent that the executive magistracy was the natural enemy, the legislative assembly the natural friend, of liberty—a sentiment strengthened by the contemporary spectacle of George III's domination of Parliament.

There were some who nostalgically harbored the idea of a monarchy, but the movement "if such a vague affair could be called a movement . . . would have failed miserably," as another historian states. In 1792 President Washington wrote to Jefferson about the notion of monarchy that he "did not believe there were ten men in the United States whose opinions were worth attention who entertain such a thought."

SIDNEY WARREN,
California Western University.
San Diego, Calif.

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Manner of Speaking

By John Ciardi

ACROSS THE RIVER AND INTO NEW JERSEY: *Hornbook* is the undergraduate literary magazine of Douglass College. Douglass College, formerly New Jersey College for Women, is now part of Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, which is not so much a school as a system of schools with four campuses, one in Camden, two in New Brunswick, and one in Newark. About halfway between Newark and Camden is a place called Trenton, where the majesty of the state and the bourbon of the State Legislature sit upon one another while both sit upon the State Board of Education.

The whole structure amounts to a ragged but considerable hierarchy with *Hornbook* far down the diminishing line, and with Miss Dale Ross, a Douglass freshman who writes poems, on the apprentice rung of that low ladder.

Freshmen, when they write at all, write the universe out in appalling chunks. When they write poems, the results are always massive and always disastrous. Yet by the time the freshmen have become seniors, some of them do actually approach literacy, and every decade or so one of them manages to display pieces of a talent.

The harvest is thin, to be sure, but even a thin harvest must have its acre, and such undergraduate magazines as *Hornbook* are exactly that acre. There the young may sow tares, or they may sow grain, but whatever seed is theirs is offered a soil. As part of its seeding program, *Hornbook* ran a freshman poetry contest, in consequence of which it published a drearily sincere effort by Miss Ross to catch the voice of the American bigot, letting the voice lampoon itself by the exaggerations of sarcasm as it denounced itself in denouncing Catholics, Jews, Italians, Irish, and all hands down the line. Sample of that voice:

> And may God bless our good, bold
> flag,
> Bless every stripe and star on Her,
> And keep her for Americans
> And not for any foreigner.

Soon after the poem appeared, the Middlesex County Catholic War Veterans—another bottom rung in another hierarchy—with loud cries in the press and with eyes turned to the fumy floor of the State Legislature, demanded that "the board of Governors of Rutgers take appropriate action on [sic] Dr. Adams [the Dean of Douglass], on the faculty censor, and on the students involved." All these, according to the CWV, had conspired to assault and defame minority groups and their heads must roll. One can only conclude that the boys in the back room at the CWV would have had themselves a stunning victory had a couple of faculty members been fired and a couple of girls been expelled. Imagine what a beer-bust the boys might have had for their victory party!

Actually, all the CWV got out of it was a rebuke from the press and a rebuff from the university. Such treatment must have confused the boys, and since I doubt that they entirely understand why it came out that way, and in the interest of neighborhood relations (I live over there), I want to try to explain what went wrong. Maybe someone who can read will explain my explanation to them.

THE trouble is that any explanation must take off from some idea of what is meant by such terms as "the liberal arts," "free inquiry," and "individual conscience." These are obviously not terms that the boys have ready to mind. Nor are they terms whose meanings can reasonably be undertaken here. There remains the fact that the term "censor" is an offensive one to most American minds and maybe the explanation can start with that.

The idea of censorship is, of course, native to Catholicism. The Catholic Church, by its own conception of itself, is a system of authority and its authority encompasses the selection and suppression of ideas. Non-Catholic American intellectual tradition, on the other hand, is powerfully set to resist authority over ideas. That point of division exists, but it need be no point of conflict. The authority of the Catholic Church, or of any church, is forced upon no citizen. The faithful are free to submit to that authority; others are free to reject it. In mutual good will, Americans can grant one another their choices in this matter and go about their business.

But having voluntarily submitted to church authority for themselves, the members of the CWV come into bad odor when they try to impose the terms of that authority upon others. Censorship is one such term. I hope the explainers will manage to explain to the boys that our colleges will not post censors along the lines of thought, and that they will certainly react with the hostilities of distrust and disgust to any such suggestion.

BUT leave Catholicism out of this. The real issue is not Catholicism but Know-Nothingism. A Know-Nothing is a bastard son of Egalitarianism conceived in the rape of Ignorance. How the explainers explain that to the boys is not my problem. Somewhere along the line, however, the School System has to take its knocks in this business.

For the boys must have been speaking as products of the School System when they set themselves up as literary critics. They must have felt that their education had made them competent. Obviously, however, they were unable to distinguish between a heavy-handed sarcasm and a straight statement of belief. And since the ability to make so simple a distinction is clearly a minimum requirement for any sort of literary criticism, the boys—in a word—flunked.

I believe I have demonstrated that the boys acted incompetently, and they certainly have demonstrated that they did not know it. The disaster of our School System is that the ignorant, once they have been processed through to a diploma, no longer know they are ignorant. In the name of universal literacy, they have been taught to read well enough to misunderstand a newspaper, and they thereupon assume, first, that they can read and understand anything and, second, that they have read and understood everything. Intellect, I submit, might have been better served had they been flunked out of school. Flunking them might, of course, have given their psyches some sort of complex, but as the old cartoon caption had the psychiatrist say, "There is nothing wrong with your having an inferiority complex. You *are* inferior."

If the explainers can get that much explained to the boys, they will have performed a social service. Ignorance is an unhappy human condition in which all of us share much too richly. Ignorance that does not know itself to be ignorant is not only an unhappy but an unpleasant condition. Loudly opinionated ignorance is an intolerable one. Explainers, please make it clear to the boys that they do themselves no good when they labor to make their natural unpleasantness intolerable.

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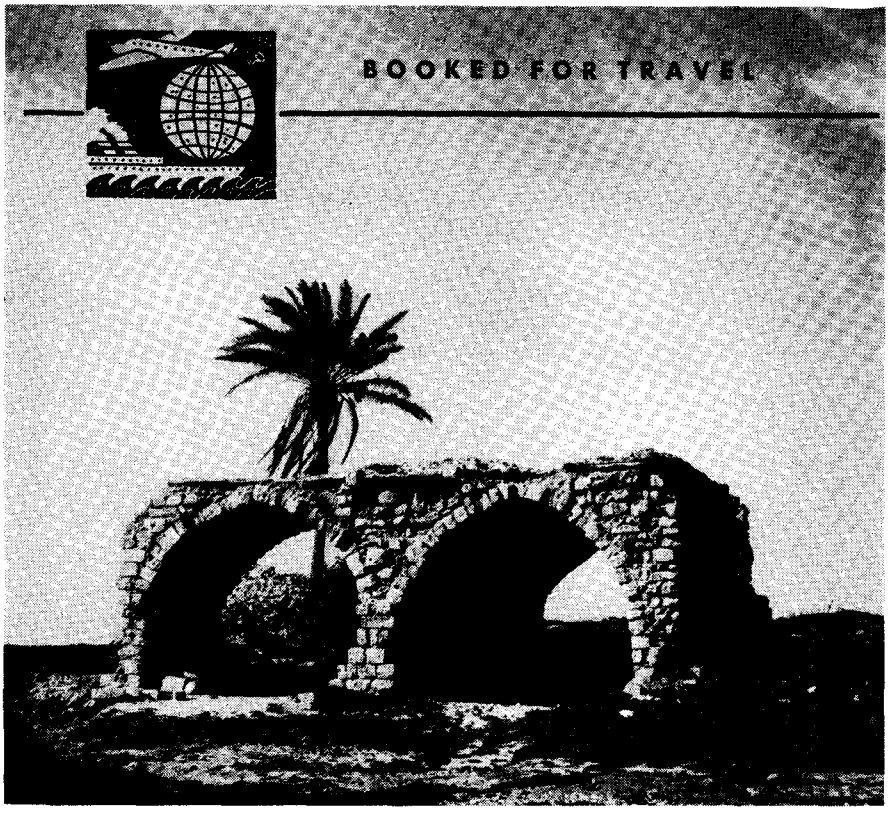


—*H.S.*

The Old—A lone palm grows out of the ruins in the ancient Roman city of Caesarea.

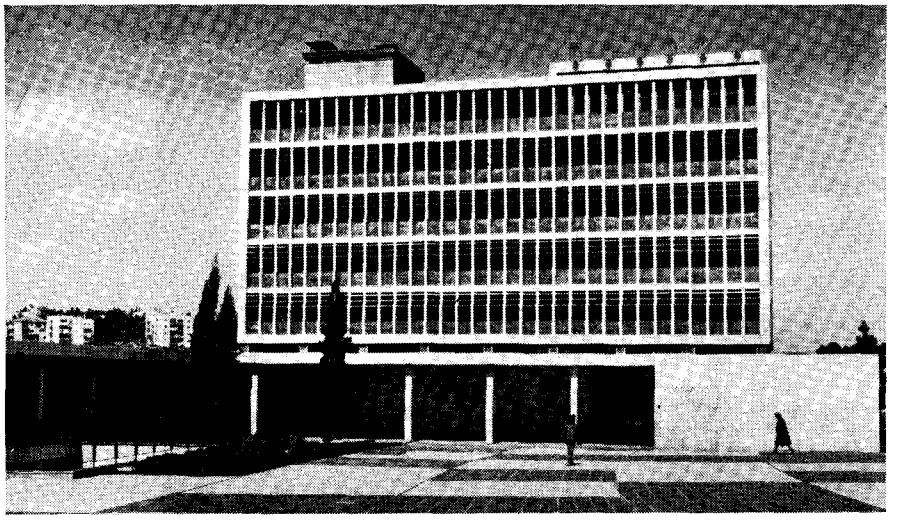
The Promising Land—1. Why Did We Need It?

NO ONE supplies visiting delegations who are entertained in official circles in Israel with more memorable bon mots than Paula Ben-Gurion, the uninhibited wife of the Prime Minister. A few weeks ago some visitors from abroad who had arrived for the opening of the new Sheraton-Tel Aviv offered her a lead for some prideful reflections on the handsome new hotel overlooking the Mediterranean at the edge of Tel Aviv. Her answer was unexpected, at least to those not familiar with her basic philosophy and her rather startling frankness. "Why did we need it?" she said. Americans visiting here have been quick both to notice and to appreciate the deep sense of purpose, the dedication, the zeal, the spirit, and the idealism that fairly steam from this country, noting a bit wistfully perhaps that all of these are traits that Americans lived and grew on and seem now to have lost. Mme. Ben-Gurion was unwilling for the small nation to accept plaudits for these ideals which she considers basic for survival here. "The new generation," she said, "is getting soft."

While a trend toward softness may indeed be visible to those whose crystal vision has been sharpened through the toilsome period when Israel was a hope in Palestine and through the thirteen years of independence which the nation is celebrating this year, the casual visitor cannot help but be struck by the overruling sense of dedication that is so evident in all endeavors. Perhaps the comparison is sharpened by that creeping materialism-*über-alles* which Americans have come to need and to deplore. One has the feeling after a few days here that if one were younger, which is to say, not nearly so dependent on those material comforts that have come to be a necessity, one might feel inspired to join in a project that gives one the opportunity to build and to believe. "If I were young I would toss over the whole thing and join a kibbutz," a middle-aged Belgian Catholic told me recently, after he visited here.

Driving up the coast road from Tel Aviv, northward towards Caesarea, the ancient Roman port, a few weeks ago, we passed squad after squad of young people in boots and khakis, marching and singing as they practised for the Four Day Walk, an annual exercise adopted from the Dutch. The army participates, too, including the women, covering forty kilometers a day. We passed groups of the Nahal, young pioneer fighters who, after a year of training, are assigned to a kibbutz on the border. Girl platoons which seemed to burst with health marched along the side of the road in loose formation, keeping the beat by clapping, as if in time with the pulse of the nation, and breaking now and then into exuberant song. This whole concept of life is of great interest to the young nations of new Africa, and many of the marching *groups included participating observers* from Chad, Nigeria, and Ghana. The Africans spend three months at an *ulpan,* the cram school for learning Hebrew, the national language, and then are assigned to a kibbutz where they study agriculture in practice.

On a rise in back of the road we passed the physical training institute named for Orde Charles Wingate, the British officer who helped the Jewish cause during the guerilla fight against Arab marauders. A huge tank truck had pulled up by the side of the highway while its driver paused to pick a bunch of anemones that grow wild along the shoulders. Each chanting, clapping group of marchers that passed had clutches of mustard blossoms tucked in



The New—A stark college building grows out of the checkerboard sidewalk of Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

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a belt, an ear, or a cap. If the new generation is growing soft, at least it still is finding its pleasures in simple things. As an American friend visiting Israel, a man born to the advantages, said to me, "I will never again take a lawn for granted."

As we drove north the orange groves, so green and so sweet, gave way now and then to tracts of sand, imparting a notion of how Tel Aviv looked fifty years ago. We drove past the brewery with the fortuitous name of Abir, which means "knight," and whistled through Netanya, a diamond-cutting center and an Israeli summer resort. Down we went into the sand flats split by a river named after Alexander the Great. In the distance the hills of the Carmel range began, a name which evolved from *kerem el*—vineyard of God.

Within the limits of the old Roman city of Caesarea, the new generation and the old may now play golf on the first links built in Israel. The project, with its trim little clubhouse on a windswept rise looking off to the Judean Hills, has drawn criticism as well as approbation. Those who have spoken out against it wonder how Israel, with its limited real estate and still more limited arable land, could afford to expend so much of it for the traditionally rich man's pleasures of golf. The course came about through the vision of the late James Armand de Rothschild, whose family holdings include 10,000 acres of what was Roman Caesarea, capital of Palestine, and a natural port. Some 1,500 dunams (4 dunams=1 acre) of dune land were nursed, planted, and turned into a first-rate layout for golf. The Israelis, who got some help from Tamarisk Country Club in Palm Springs, California, itself sprung from scrubby desert lands, like to point out that "links" is a word with Gaelic origins meaning "dunes," and that St. Andrew's in Scotland, history's first golf course, was also constructed near the site of ancient ruins at the sea's edge.

Two nephews of James Armand, Baron Edmond de Rothschild of the French branch of the family, and Lord Rothschild of Britain, are promoting a grand plan for developing a resort complex in and among the ruins of Caesarea. So far the schedule calls for three hotels, the first of which goes up overlooking the tenth tee. Villas will sprout, California style, along the fringes of the links. There is talk of a race track on the grounds of the Roman hippodrome, whose outlines are still clearly visible. Breakwaters will be set out from the broad sandy beach to counteract the undertow, which hampers sea bathing. Eventually bathers will find themselves flopping on one of the few beaches in the world that is bordered by the rhythmic arches of a Roman aqueduct only recently uncovered. A marina will be built in the old Roman port, which is a mass of ruins left by succeeding civilizations, from Roman marble to the minarets of Bosnian troops, installed here by the Turks who held Palestine for 400 years until Allenby defeated them during World War I. But the scheme calls for uncovering old buildings as well as building new ones. Only last year an Italian group led the excavations that brought to light a Roman theatre by the sea, intact and usable. Giant statues that certify the importance of Caesarea still sit in the Roman temple, a part of the city Herod built in about 22 B.C. in honor of Augustus Caesar. It was brought to light only eight years ago. Not far away is the mosaic floor from a Byzantine church of the 5th-6th century inlaid with pelicans and storks. By the Mediterranean a lone palm stretches out of the ruins of the aqueduct, down where the green valley gives way to the sand and the sand eventually to the sea. Stray suntanners lie on the beach, watched over by the bouncing doukhifat, the queer bird that wears a topknot as an award. The legend says that the topknot was awarded to the birds when they shaded King Solomon from the strong sun as he rode his eagle across the sky.

In this exotic atmosphere the traveler may pause at the Halfway House, where an Arab waiter will bring a plate of pickled pink cauliflower and pink turnip slices while one waits for the *humus*, a plate smeared with a cold puree of chick peas, seasoned and decorated with sesame seed sauce, olive oil, paprika, and parsley. It is eaten without benefit of silverware, using a piece of *pitta*, a flat bread which the Bedouins make from barley.

On the way back to Tel Aviv we stopped at the Kibbutz Shefaim, one of the thirty kibbutzim in the nation that will take in boarders. Regular members of the kibbutz, who join them voluntarily, receive no pay since all profits are reinvested in the kibbutz. They take turns on KP, get a clothes allowance, are awarded vacations according to their age. In the beginning a kibbutz in the mountains exchanged its vacationers with a kibbutz by the sea, and in this way hotel facilities began. Now the Kibbutz Shefaim has sixty-five rooms with baths and small terraces which it will let to anyone at $6.50 a day, food included.

Farther down the seaside road it was teatime at the Sharon Hotel, first of the big hotels to be built along what seems destined now to become an Israeli Riviera. A saxophone moaned and waiters scurried back and forth with trays of pastry. The atmosphere was pure Middle Europe, but outside in

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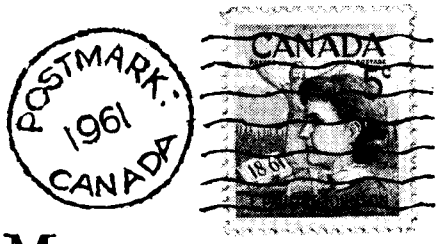

MENTION of "Fort Blunder" in this space a short while ago prompts further comment about the War of 1812. In that most unfortunate disagreement there were a few battles that had a decisive and long-lasting effect on our respective political ties. One of these was the Battle of Crysler's Farm, in November, 1813. The battle is immortalized in beautiful Crysler Farm Battlefield Park, near Morrisburg, Ontario, in which you'll find, in mural, mementos, monuments and documents, the colorful story of an historic engagement.

You may find it controversial, but certainly you'll find it interesting and intriguing. The Park is more than worth a visit not only for its historic and vast recreational attractions, but because it also contains the Ontario Government's major project in tribute to the past . . . Upper Canada Village, a complete restoration and reconstruction of a typical Ontario community of the 19th century. When the St. Lawrence Power Project and Seaway were constructed, it meant the inundation of several old communities in the Valley, and it is from these localities that most of the Village buildings—homes, churches, inns, craft shops—were salvaged.

The delightful thing about Upper Canada Village, to be opened officially June 24th, is that everything in it *works*. The woollen mill turns out blankets with machinery over a hundred years old; candles are hand-dipped, the blacksmith's shop echoes to the ring of hammer on anvil; fresh bread is baked in the bake oven of Cook's Tavern. You can visit the doctor's house, the pastor's and the schoolmaster's, dine in the 1850 surroundings of Willard's hotel, and cruise through an 1804 lock on a forty-foot bateau . . . just as, perhaps, your forefathers did.

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the late afternoon light the sand had turned the spectrum's last shade of pale beige before fading into white. The trees blown by the wind off the Mediterranean were pastel green and the sun, rayless and round as a Jaffa orange, was about to take cover behind the far Western limits of the sea.

This is the heady mood of the Mediterranean that sifts through the hotels that already stand on the high dunes above the sea, north of Tel Aviv. Coming soon near the Arab village of Sidna 'Ali, marked by its minaret, will be the new 140-room Apollonia. The advance report insists that it will be the most luxurious hotel yet built in Israel. Completing an addition is the handsome seaside Accadia, which will have 200 rooms ready by the summer, when guests will dance outdoors between the sea and the pool.

The new 200-room Sheraton, the first overseas venture by the Boston company, offers Israel its first exposure to hotel art created by native artists. The most impressive piece is a giant lobby room-divider sculptured in free form and vaguely depicting such architectural legacies as the Nabatean ruins of the Negev desert, Crusader castles, and Roman temples. A fine use of native feeling is inherent, too, in the Maccabean Room, which Americans might call a coffee shop and Europeans a rotisserie. It has the best elements of both, as well as a bar, but more importantly, one whole wall, finished in rough stone, is inlaid with lighted display boxes of ancient pottery, all of it dug out of Israeli earth which is still stuffed with assorted relics.

By June this year the Israelis' own airline, El Al, which means "To the Skies," will be sending its own jets back and forth between Tel Aviv and New York, in nonstop eleven-hour jumps, the longest jet spans on anybody's schedule. What with the opening of free-port shops in the airport at Tel Aviv as well as in some hotel lobbies, Israel seems now to have all the equipment necessary for a full-fledged tourist country. Up at the Caesarea Golf Club, where some visionaries see the day when the course will be the site for a Middle-East tournament, they were saying the other day that Israel is slipping into a new age when tourism will transcend the sentimental journey and visitors will be all types in search of sun, scenery, and sights to see. If any element is missing, it will be filled, if there is any truth to the rumor that was afloat last week. Hilton is about to uncork a Tel Aviv project, too. Since there is the matter of the Nile Hilton in Cairo, no trumpets were being sounded yet in the Hilton command post. —HORACE SUTTON.

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BROADWAY POSTSCRIPT

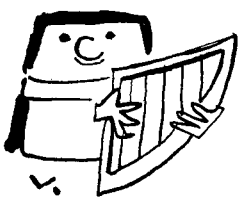
Our Premature Zombies

IT HAS taken a long time for the American theatre to come up with a playwright who can be said to be writing with a combination of philosophy, poetic insight, and carnal humor reminiscent of the great French playwright Jean Anouilh. Certainly with his second play, which has just opened at the Gramercy Arts Playhouse, twenty-six-year-old Jack Richardson establishes himself as such a talent. Forbiddingly titled **"Gallows Humor,"** this new work divides itself into two three-character sketches presenting related but different aspects of occurrences attending an imminent execution. The matched pair is nicely and comically introduced by a tackily costumed figure who represents the shabbiness and lessened significance of death in a time when "the grave's dimensions suddenly have grown to include those who have not yet achieved the once necessary technicality of ceasing to breathe." Sardonically, Death admits that the confusion caused by all this is "showing up in his performances" and that he now understands his being "cut," since he would have been truly out of place in a play designed for the tastes of a contemporary audience.

Our apathy thus challenged, we move into the first playlet, which constructs for us a demonstration of what might evolve if an earthy prostitute were offered to an effete condemned prisoner along with his last meal. He is a man who "knew exactly how often a month I should have sex (four times a month, only with my wife), and how stern I should be when my children spilled their soup . . . knew my laundry would come back on time without a piece missing; and . . . that every mirror would reflect at me a recognizable satisfied face that had aged just the right amount since last being seen." She is "trombones, bourbon bottles, and streetcars crowded with wet people starting off on a Saturday night," a woman determined to live with the unexpected and thus remain as fully alive as nature and her situation will permit.

Under George L. Sherman's painstaking direction the performances tend to concentrate on immediacies at the cost of fully achieving that larger sense of the human condition that the play would seem to intend. Gerald Hiken's portrait of the mousy prisoner is excellent, but we have the feeling that we are watching not an eloquent and magnificently sad summing up of our own situations, but the pitiful tiny agonies of a particular psychopath. Julie Bovasso's forthright and unaffected prostitute is very funny in specific reactions, but possibly because she labors so hard at realistic flavor, and at her stated task of breaking down the prisoner's resistance, she misses a good deal of the play's beauty. What is essential to the bringing off of Mr. Richardson's final eternity-challenging moment is both the rapport that can slowly arise between these two dipolar entities, and the growing awareness of the value of the infinitely deep present moment, enclosed within the necessarily finite hindrances of "civilized" society.

The second playlet shifts the scene to the home of the executioner, and the pattern of action is reversed. We meet the executioner, who is beginning to work himself free of his joyless existence, and we watch him fail by inches



to make his escape. Mr. Hiken switches to the role of the executioner and has wry fun with the situation that results when he finds his wife being kissed by his boss, the warden. That part is played in both playlets by Vincent Gardenia, who manages to appear the quintessence of self-important vulgarity as he spouts, in a parody of hypocrisy, the conformist manifesto of "sailing on course" no matter what the circumstances. And Miss Bovasso as the clubwoman type of wife manages to seem stultifying sure of her society-backed position. While the performances are again expert, they frequently seem only well-planned demonstrations rather than a genuine creation of the tragicomic grotesquery of modern existence. This is unfortunate, for it turns into merely interesting theatre some potentially much more exciting work by a most talented young playwright.

THE off-Broadway musical comedy **"Smiling, the Boy Fell Dead,"** now at the Cherry Lane Theatre, concocts the most carefree fun of any of this season's new musicals. I look forward to discussing its wry and special delights in a future column. —HENRY HEWES

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In May . . . Some Television Programs of Special Interest

Reports on major news developments
(Consult local program listings.)

"The Joke and the Valley"
Thomas Mitchell and Keenan Wynn in a prize-winning drama of ironic justice.
Friday, May 5 (8:30-10 PM)

"The Accused"
Patricia Neway in an original opera.
Sunday, May 7 (11:30 AM-Noon)

"ABC Close-Up!"
Two documentary studies of Kenya.
Tuesday, May 9 (10-10:30 PM) and
Tuesday, May 16 (8:30-9 PM)

"Woodrow Wilson and the Unknown Soldier"
Drama with newly found films of World War I.
Saturday, May 13 (9:30-10 PM)

"Return to the Stone Age"
Primitive life in Northeastern Australia.
Tuesday, May 16 (7-7:30 PM)

"Emmy Awards"
National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences' annual presentation.
Tuesday, May 16 (10-11:30 PM)

"Wonders of the Water Worlds"
Seas, lakes and rivers and their inhabitants.
Sunday, May 21 (6:30-7:30 PM)

"Yalta"
The Big Three plan German occupation and treatment of war criminals.
Sunday, May 21 (10:30-11 PM)

"NBC White Paper No. 6"
Documentary on the crisis of the railroads.
Tuesday, May 23 (10-11 PM)

EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

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"Circle Theatre"
A dramatized report on college admissions.
Wednesday, May 24 (10-11 PM)

"Nobody Here But Us Martians"
An original drama by Rod Serling.
Friday, May 26 (10-10:30 PM)

"Paris in the Twenties"
The Lost Generation in the City of Light.
Sunday, May 28 (6:30-7 PM)

"Not So Long Ago"
Bob Hope narrates highlights of the years 1945 to 1950.
Tuesday, May 30 (10-11 PM)

"Famous"
Eddie Albert stars in an adaptation of Stephen Vincent Benet's story.
Wednesday, May 31 (10-11 PM)

Regularly Scheduled

Sundays:	Meet the Professor Washington Conversation Accent Roundup USA Issues and Answers Meet the Press The Twentieth Century Winston Churchill: The Valiant Years
Tuesdays.	Expedition!
Thursdays:	CBS Reports/Face the Nation
Fridays:	Eyewitness to History
Saturdays:	The Nation's Future
Mon.-Fri.:	Continental Classroom

NOTE: *All times are EDT. Programs, titles, times, and casts are subject to change. Check local listings for times and programming details.*

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SR GOES TO THE MOVIES

Reminders

WE MAY expect World War II to live on for some time to come at the movies. Time has not dimmed its grimness, tragedy, or power to shock. The Eichmann trial will beget a series of films about the hellish concentration camps. Darryl Zanuck is in charge of a mammoth re-creation of the D Day landings in "The Longest Day." In Italy, Yugoslavia, France, England, and Germany, film works dealing with the war, its backwash, and aftermath are in progress. This is all to the good, if only as a reminder to a new generation of what war—the relatively primitive kind of war of the Forties—was like, and can be like. In Hollywood, the treatment of World War II subjects has usually been unrealistic, and generally lighthearted, while our boys have slogged on to brave victories, leavening their tribulations with wisecracks. There are signs, in Europe at least, that the approach is becoming more serious.

A new Italian film, **"Two Women,"** directed by Vittorio De Sica and based on an Alberto Moravia novel, is concerned with the effect of war on an Italian mother and her teen-aged daughter, who leave a suburb of Rome because of allied bombings in 1943 and flee south, to the village where the mother was born. They encounter bombings and strafings, are menaced by suspicious Fascists, and eventually reach the village, where soon enough the war catches up with them again. Survival and the protection of the daughter become the paramount preoccupations of the mother; the story is told in touchingly human detail.

The film is hardly for tender stomachs. Both mother and child are raped by Moroccan soldiers. A young village intellectual is shot by some escaping Germans, and at the end there is little left for the two women except a boundless grief and loss of personal dignity. Sophia Loren, as the mother, gives an animated and realistic performance; Eleanora Brown captures a girl's transition from innocence to all too much knowledge; Jean Paul Belmondo as the young intellectual is convincing. There are no heroics. Instead we are given a quiet, realistic sense of a small drama, hardly more than a vignette, that reflects, without stressing the point unduly, a common misery. De Sica's direction is emphatic without being intense, and it tells of people affected by war, rather than about war itself. The impact is strong.

A Polish film, **"Kanal,"** made in 1956, has been delayed in its exhibition here, and one can understand the reluctance of foreign film distributors to place it on view. It tells of the last-ditch fight by Polish partisans in the Warsaw uprising of 1944, and their attempt to escape German retribution by taking to the sewers of the city. It is about as grisly a movie about the war as has yet been made, and is unfortunately marred by a heavy-handed approach, a piling on of deliberately horrifying detail that loses its effect through overstatement. The group of partisans includes a weary, single-minded lieutenant, a musician who quotes Dante in the sewers, and two much too pretty girls. A simple, more documentary method might have made this movie overpowering. As it is, the director—Andrezej Wajda—tries much too hard, and his effort shows through.

A documentary, **"Mein Kampf,"** is a chilling compilation of film clips that shows the rise and fall of the Third Reich (a subject scheduled for Hollywood production, based on the William L. Shirer history). A Jewish immigrant to Sweden, Erwin Leiser, put together "Mein Kampf" from several sources, the most important of which was Nazi footage found in East German archives. The material includes shots of the Warsaw ghetto made by SS cameramen, the trials of German generals who participated in the plot on Hitler's life, and some of the frightening reactions of

German crowds hailing the mad speeches made by Hitler, Goebbels, Hess, and others. The sickening display is almost incredible, and yet there it is. It happened, the madness still exists, and what was intended by the German leaders for "instructional purposes" has, ironically, even more instructiveness now. One wonders: why did the German cameramen select pitiable shots of tiny children dancing in the street for crumbs of food, of women wasting away in their beds, of boys revealing to the helmeted soldiers their smuggled loot, a few dried turnips? Were the camermen sickened too?

—HOLLIS ALPERT.

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MUSIC TO MY EARS

Pan-Americans in Washington—Moiseyev at the Met

MEASURING the output of a festival of contemporary music may, ordinarily, be akin to describing rainfall without figures bearing on annual precipitation. The second Inter-American Music Festival, under the auspices of the Pan American Union, was fortunate in finding a "mean" in the first concert of its week-plus schedule, a world premiere of a piano concerto by Argentina's Alberto Ginastera. Fortunate, too, was the opportunity to hear it in the brand-new, highly functional, and withal attractive Cramton Auditorium on the campus of Howard University.

For Ginastera's work (commissioned by the Koussevitzky Foundation in the Library of Congress) is a work of full mastership. Anything the festival produced further of this quality would automatically qualify for admission to the symphonic repertory also. But even without another, the festival would have rewarded those who went out of their urban way to attend it. Ginastera's work has little in common with the ordinary virtuoso concerto save that it requires a virtuoso to keep the piano abreast of its function in, and of, the orchestra. It is thoughtfully constructed with an opening series of variations followed by a scherzo and slow movement, the whole scheme fulfilled in a toccata of invigorating energy.

Ginastera's command of his resonant palette is especially evident in the cleanly differentiated texture of the four movements, thus adding another dimension of contrast to the usual ones of motion and dynamics. It should be heard again soon, preferably with the twenty-year-old João Carlos Martins of São Paolo, whose pianistic power and faultless control won a well-deserved embrace from the much-applauded composer. Sharing equal honors was conductor Howard Mitchell, whose National Symphony Orchestra showed off the outstanding command of such music it has attained under his highly constructive leadership.

The opening concerts also showed off the remarkable success architect Hillard Robinson has achieved with the federally funded Cramton Auditorium. A fan-shaped interior accommodating 1,700 persons on a single floor with a stadium-rise at the rear gave perfect audibility as well as unimpeded visibility from middle, sides, or rear. Economically planned, it still lacks nothing for opera or ballet, including an eighty-foot scene bridge and full electrical equipment. Much credit for the fine sound was assigned to the portable shell of plastic materials pioneered by Boris Goldovsky of Boston for his touring opera company.

Ginastera's work was flanked by symphonies of Celso Garrido-Lecca of Peru (his first) and Juan Orrego Salas of Chile (his third). Neither was so immediately possessive, but each had its distinctions. In the first, it was a remarkable command of orchestral writing that could amount to much if Garrido-Lecca should shed some assimilations of Stravinsky and develop more strongly the native idiom that shows through here and there. In the latter, it was an uncommon lyric gift that makes Orrego Salas a composer of more than regional significance. His directness and simplicity of style have the momentum to carry him far.

By contrast, the north-of-the-border music performed on the following afternoon by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Symphony Orchestra, directed by Geoffrey Waddington, merited such words as "pleasant" or "promising" rather than "masterful" or "distinctive." In the first category were an Elgarish "serenade" by Murray Adaskin, French-flavored "Esquisse" by François Morel, and two eclectic songs (grouped under the title "Wine of Peace") by John Weinzweig. There was more projection in a "Passacaglia and Fugue" by Harry Somers and a suggestion of good things to come in a First Symphony by Harry Freedman. Also heard was a lively overture by Antonio Tauriello of Argentina and two movements of a piano concerto by Gustavo Becerra of Chile. Mary Simmons sang the Weinzweig songs capably, and Mario Miranda of Mexico read the Becerra text from music on the piano rack. Waddington and orchestra performed the varied works admirably.

TO BORROW the sense of a famous remark about another "inaugural," the only thing the Moiseyev Dance Company had to fear on its return to the Metropolitan Opera House for a second American tour was fear of the memory left by the Moiseyev Company itself in 1958. Would it measure up to the best of what was remembered of it, or would it be the victim of its own unsurpassable achievement? The answer came almost as soon as the curtain went up on a choice of repertory that showed Moiseyev's theatrical impulse at its shrewdest.

For those acquainted with the relentless pace the company sets itself, this "Snow Maiden" struck a new note of repose, undulating fluid movement, and fairy-tale fancifulness. For those to whom the whole experience was new, it was an enchanting introduction to a variety of things to come—the miraculous gliding steps, the effortless (seemingly!) precision, the chain of actions by groups and individuals. And for those who might have noticed a resemblance in the musical background to a famous theme in "The Firebird," it was not Stravinsky who was being cited, but a folk source Rimsky-Korsakov knew about even earlier.

Save for the ever-popular "Partisans" and "Gopak" the dances were all new to this city, and revealingly so. Many of the bodily movements were reminiscent of those seen previously—there are, after all, only certain ways in which gravity can be flouted, knee joints exploited, backs and arms contorted—but the combinations of them into theatrical patterns almost always underlined with touches of humor, subtle and not so, was constantly absorbing. Moreover, it was clear that these people (more than half of them different from the previous group) were not merely performing an Estonian polka, or the Moldavian "Briul" or the eye-filling "Venzelya," whose intertwining lines fulfil the sense of the title meaning "monogram"; they were actually dancing.

With some background of experience now with Moiseyev's work, it was also possible to observe the extent to which his choreographic concepts regulate the best of the dances, the way in which a style of action dominates what might seem mere physical virtuosity. The virtuosity provides the pulse of the action, capable of being stepped up from frenzied to abandoned; but always the physical elements are subject to a controlling purpose.

If there was a fault to be found with this presentation, it would relate to the formula use, after a while, of knee-bends and leaps that arouse easy applause, but might be replaced with more varied actions. I don't doubt that Moiseyev has them at his command, or that his American advisors have pressured him into doing more of the obvious than he would really have preferred himself. The charm, diversity, and spirit of the performers were summarized in the evening-ending takeoff on rock-'n'-roll, which left one with only one question: How long would it take to wear them out? I doubt if any of us will ever find out.

—IRVING KOLODIN.

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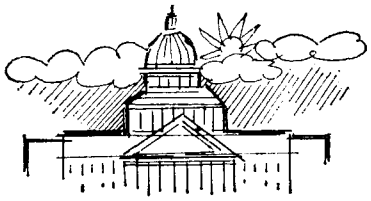

Decision and Dissent

"Congress versus the Supreme Court, 1957-1960," by C. Herman Pritchett *(University of Minnesota Press. 159 pp. $3.75), examines our highest tribunal's actions during recent years. Alan F. Westin is associate professor of public law and government at Columbia University and author of "The Supreme Court: Views from Inside."*

By Alan F. Westin

THERE are two classic ways of portraying the recurring tensions between Congress and the Supreme Court. One visualizes Congress, the Court, and the President as powerful medieval barons competing for the kingship of American politics, each branch driven by constituency pressures, personal ambitions, and institutional jealousies. Another perspective suggests a division between innovative and conservative forces in American political life. The popular Presidents working with cooperative Congresses direct the tides of reform; the Justices, immunized from elections and trained in the uses of continuity, stand as the rock of conservatism, on which many a legislative wave has been broken in our past.

Events since 1939 place a heavy strain on the contemporary application of these characterizations. What happens when the Supreme Court becomes neutral in Constitutional cases affecting "property" but becomes itself an innovator in the whole area of "equality" and in some "liberty" matters? And what happens in the non-Constitutional economic area when the Justices give more liberal interpretations to basic New Deal regulatory statutes than conservative post-1939 Congresses are pleased to have?

Professor C. Herman Pritchett's book probes the first of these new situations with a case study of the Court-curbing episode of 1957-60. Setting the stage with a description of Southern alienation from the Court after the desegregation ruling of 1954, Pritchett describes the 1957-58 cases that triggered the curbing efforts—cases in which the Court's majority upset McCarran-ite practices in Congressional and state antisubversive investigations, federal loyalty-security programs, passport procedures, Smith Act prosecutions, access to certain FBI files, and loyalty tests for admission to law practice. He explains each case in its legal setting, reports the criticisms leveled at it, and concludes with a judgment that these represented moderate and sound decisions. Then, with the *Congressional Record* and the *New York Times* as his sources, Pritchett narrates the rise and progress of the Court-curb bills in Congress and the dramatic 41-40 Senate vote that defeated the most powerfully supported and seemingly invulnerable of these measures.

Following this crisp and workmanlike account, Pritchett poses a series of questions thrust forward by the 1957-60 clash. Did the Court make a "switch in time which saved nine" by handing down rulings that retreated from the 1957 positions? He concludes this is not an accurate assumption, since the curb measures had been defeated before the modifying 1959 rulings. What part did "basic respect for the Court," the "exaggerated charges" of critics, and the "character and motives of the most vocal attackers" play in the outcome? How does one explain the general support for curbs by Republican Congressmen and the American Bar Association? On each of these queries the author supplies the judgments of a sophisticated political scientist writing in the midst of the events. (The book is based upon three lectures that Pritchett delivered at the University of Minnesota in 1959.) His conclusions are suggestive, and he is careful to go no further than his data permits. It is the kind of succulent appetizer, however, which will leave many readers hungering for the main course.

FOR example, would a more detailed and systematic examination of the history of Court-Congress collisions explain anything about the 1957-60 fight? Take the question of Republican hostility to the Court, and the general stance of "conservatives." A recollection of Federalist attacks on the Supreme Court for its embargo decisions during the War of 1812 or of Republican measures against the Court during Reconstruction in the 1860s might suggest that there is little more than wishful thinking in assuming that con-

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servatives will support the Supreme Court out of ideological loyalty. And as for the role of the Bar, a more sustained examination of the constant divisions within the Bar between those lawyers primarily allied with the business community and those leading political reform movements or serving as state political chieftains might suggest that lawyers divide on issues of judicial review almost as much as farmers do about agricultural policy or businessmen on the tariff.

ANOTHER dimension we need for assessing the 1957-60 episode is more of an "inside" look at the Congressional and Administration scene during the struggle. (A look inside the Court, of course, would have to wait several decades at least.) What divisions were there within the Eisenhower Administration about supporting or criticizing the Court? The role of Attorney General, Solicitor General, Vice President, and the President himself would shed needed light. And what about the position of the business community, particularly the National Association of Manufacturers and its campaign for H.R.3? Professor Pritchett treats that bill, dealing with federal pre-emption of various areas from state action, as a crackpot measure drafted by a Southerner. But the real impetus behind H.R.3 came from the NAM.

Finally, we need to know how much the 1957-60 clash was conditioned by a growing temper within Congress between 1939 and 1959 to revise "unwise" and "improper" Supreme Court rulings giving liberal interpretations to federal regulatory statutes. In those twenty years the corporate community went to Congress and secured roughly two dozen Congressional actions overturning the effect of some fifty Supreme Court cases. Over the opposition of liberals and sometimes of President Truman's vetoes, the Republican-Southern Democratic-controlled Congresses developed a practice of analyzing these decisions, often calling them "judicial legislation," and changing the law to wipe them away. As Representative Wilbur Mills commented to the President of DuPont, during a hearing of the House Ways and Means Committee, "It seems that it is becoming more and more almost a full-time job of the Congress to correct the Supreme Court's desire to legislate."

All of these are fields we must have plowed deeply before we can be sure that we really comprehend the 1957-60 fight.

Meanwhile Professor Pritchett has given us a fine "while-the-ink-is-drying" account of these events, one that is most useful as a resumé with contemporary commentary.

Inventions Make Tycoons

"Monopoly on Wheels: Henry Ford and the Selden Automobile Patent," by William Greenleaf *(Wayne State University Press. 253 pp. $5.95), offers a case history of the competitive advantages possible through the patent. Irene Till, an economist and patent expert, is on the staff of the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly.*

By Irene Till

IT IS an ironical fact that the grant of a U.S. patent—a device originally designed to give impetus to the inventive talents of a people—all too frequently has the opposite result. Almost from the beginning the potentialities of the patent as a weapon of the large, powerful corporation against its smaller competitors were recognized and put to use.

William Greenleaf's case history of the Selden patent in the automobile industry is an excellent illustration in point. The story could not have been easy to write, for a complex patent fight invites an author to become bogged down in detail. Instead, Mr. Greenleaf rises above this insidious temptation and imposes perspective and meaning upon his material. As a result the story he tells is fascinating, and in the doing he performs an important public service. It is only if the public becomes informed on the abuses arising out of exploitation of patent grants by the country's large corporations that legislative correction will come. Ultimately the Congress is responsive to public demand for action, but the absence of knowledge by the public means the absence of pressure for correction.

As envisioned by the framers of the patent law, invention arises from the efforts of impecunious individuals, working in isolation, who contribute—with a sudden burst of imaginative insight—a major advance to the industrial arts. For this contribution, it was reasoned, society owes him a debt to be repaid by an exclusive right to exploit his invention for seventeen years. If this situation ever existed, it was short-lived. With the development of modern technology it has become merely a pious myth.

As the author shows, the invention of the automobile was in the air in the mid-nineteenth century. Dozens of tinkerers on both sides of the Atlantic were hard at work solving the puzzle. The solutions came bit by bit, and one slight advance helped in the formulation and solution of the next obstacle. Thus there was no single inventor of the modern automobile; in a real sense it was a group achievement with the names of the more important contributors, as well as of the pioneering companies, lost in the recesses of automotive history.

Nevertheless George Selden was awarded in 1895 a U.S. patent on a composite automobile. The circumstances surrounding the grant make interesting reading. If Selden had little talent for solving the problems inherent in the construction of a practicable automobile, he had other talents that he put to good use. A patent attorney, Selden was versed in the intricacies of the lore of patent procedure. His original application was filed in 1879; for sixteen years this application was nursed along in the Patent Office, with the employment of every delaying tactic imaginable. Mr. Greenleaf appears to believe that the shadow of Selden lay skulking in the background, waiting for the arrival of the automobile age to cash in on his patent. During this pe-

—*Bettmann Archive.*

Henry Ford seated in his first Ford Car: September, 1896, in Detroit.

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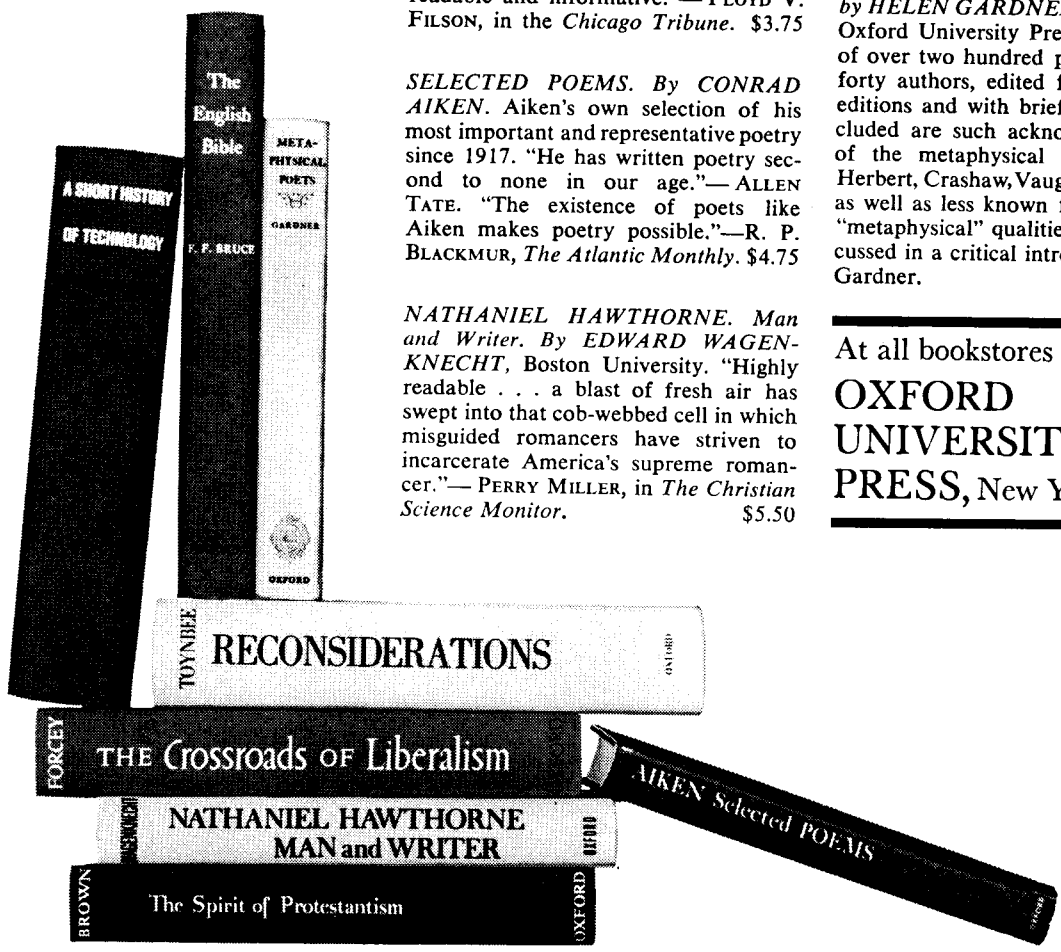

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riod he continued to make slight amendments in his application, embodying new improvements as they were made by others. There appears to be merit in this view, and it gives further evidence of Selden's talents of a nonmechanical order.

But with the issuance of his patent Selden appeared for a time to be no better off than before. In the trade his grant was an object of derision. It was not until Wall Street financiers entered into a partnership with Selden that apprehension began to develop among the automobile manufacturers. The chronicle of events makes clear again that the patent grant in essence contains nothing more than an invitation to litigation, and in a legal struggle the financial strength of the combatants too frequently determines the outcome. The structure of the automobile industry at the turn of the century was particularly susceptible to attack. A number of small, independent companies, most of them involved in financial difficulties, were engaged in a struggle to put a new industry on its feet. None appeared to have the resources for a prolonged litigative bout with entrenched industrial power. A number succumbed to the inevitable and were licensed under the Selden patent.

A hardy minority, however, still remained. With no belief in the validity of the patent, they were keenly perceptive of the business use to which it could be put. As a device for limiting competition—by determining the number of entrants into the industry, limiting the volume of production, and decreeing the character of the vehicles to be built—the patent promised real usefulness. On these terms several of the remaining companies joined the trust. Now the structure of monopoly in the new industry appeared to have strong foundations.

But, unlike most of the histories of economic empires constructed upon strategic but often worthless patents, this one has a happy ending. The monopoly reckoned without the courage and tenacity of Henry Ford, who earlier had been refused a license under the Selden patent. A long, litigative battle followed. Of vital importance was the spectacular ability within the Ford group for reaching the public and winning its ardent support in the fight. In this respect Mr. Greenleaf is carrying on the good work. More of these case studies are needed to create the public opinion essential for a reform in the area of patent abuses that currently envelop much of our economy.

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Poetry Quarterly

Continued from page 30

Toronto, $2.50) speaks darkly at times, too, but there is much more in her book than the fascination of what's difficult. She knows the mica-glinting sidewalks and the winter pigeons of Toronto, the subtleties of the seasons and the complexities of her own mind. She writes with wit ("Earth, air, firewater"), with an accurate eye ("lambs/ Four-braced in straw, shivering and mild"), with a musical ear and a sense of contrast ("The gang-plank banging vertical,/ And all the tumbling convex of the planet"). Her diction and her figures astonish; they demand of their reader what the world has demanded from her: "Nobody stuffs the world in at your eyes./ The optic heart must venture." She controls a wide variety of forms and shapes them inventively to what she sees and feels, but the poem most likely to become widely known is a dazzling sonnet called "Tennis," which is concerned, oddly enough, with tennis and which ends like this: "Clay blurs the whitewash but day still encloses/ The albinos, bonded in their flick and flow./ Playing in musicked gravity, the pair/ Score liquid Euclids in foolscaps of air."

The most surprising, the most ambitious, and the most successful of the new volumes of the quarter is "**Horatio,**" by Hyan Plutzik (Atheneum, $4), a philosophical narrative of some 2,500 blank-verse lines. It is the story of Horatio's effort—and failure—to persuade the harsh world of Fortinbras and his successors that Hamlet had killed in purity of mind and justice. To Richard the ostler, Hamlet is a mad lecher and a murderer. To Faustus, still a philosopher in Wittenberg, he is the occasion for improvising a set of variations on the relationship of *sein* and *werden* to "to-be or not-to-be." To Carlus, the prime minister, he is a regicide, indefensible by laws of evidence ("What's his credibility? A ghost?"). To the folk, whose voice Horatio hears at a sheperds' campfire in the north, he has become Ambleth, a vengeful sea-demon, an Oedipus-figure in a dark fantasia where Claudius is Fang, the prince's true father, and the prince is the unwitting ravisher of his mother.

Horatio's meditations on his failure bring him to doubts of Hamlet, of his own loyalty, and even of his motivation, to questioning of the nature of truth, to a belief that the mad untruth of the folk tale has told him truths about the nature of man, and finally to a kind of peace through the mystery of a lark's song and the apparition of a stag on a moonlit field. But the essen-

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tial strength of the book does not lie in its philosophic meditations, rich and mature though they are. Nor is it in the blank verse, though that has remarkable authority, transparency, and flexibility: "How shall I mark the slow obliteration/ Which time works, or, in the brains of men,/ That drunkard, memory?" Those virtues are integral elements in a *story*, a story which could not have been told except in meter and metaphor, but, above all, a narrative invention so compelling that this new Faustus briefly eclipses all the older ones and for a moment Hamlet and Claudius are less real than Ambleth and Fang.

Pacemakers

Continued from page 28

book. They have excerpted various years of the "Poor Richard" to give us a fair sampling, and have reprinted, along with some choice new material, a number of well-known items, including the speech that Franklin concocted and ascribed to one Polly Baker, the virgin who felt enjoined to obey "the first and great command of nature, and of Nature's God, 'Encrease and Multiply.'" That so cynical a piece could come from the pen of the same man who wanted to have his Academy erected in a country town, as less corrupting to students' morals than Philadelphia, attests to the complexity and seeming contradictions in Franklin's character. Counseling industry and thrift for others and speculating feverishly himself, concerned about the moral upbringing of the young but at home himself in the uninhibited society of the Paris salon, Franklin managed to maintain a temperate and balanced course. His cosmopolitanism was tinctured with an appreciation of the steady Puritan and Quaker virtues. He never allowed the question of wealth to stand in the way of his intellectual interests or his dedication to the public service, nor did he permit that attachment to the Empire, so manifest in this period, to impede his developing sense of American nationalism.

BOOKS TO AND FROM GOVERNMENT

The great public interest in the literary and intellectual quality of the Kennedy administration has led us to look over our publication lists in a new light. No fewer than nine men now prominently connected with the national government have expressed important aspects of their thinking on public matters in books we have published over the past several years. The books and the positions now held by their authors are:

ECONOMICS OF DEFENSE IN THE NUCLEAR AGE, by **CHARLES J. HITCH,** Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), and ROLAND N. MCKEAN. A RAND Corporation Research Study. $9.50

CONFLICT OF INTEREST AND FEDERAL SERVICE, by The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Special Committee on the Federal Conflict of Interest Laws. Research Staff Director: **BAYLESS MANNING,** member of the President's three-man advisory panel on ethics in government and conflict of interest. $5.50

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Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

The Constant Loser

"Hamilton Holt: Journalist, Internationalist, Educator," by Warren F. Kuehl *(University of Florida Press. 303 pp. $7.50), records the many achievements of a pioneer for world federation. Jacob H. Jaffe is chairman of the Department of Journalism at Long Island University.*

By Jacob H. Jaffe

OF HAMILTON HOLT, Mr. Kuehl remarks that "few men fail so well and in defeat achieve so much." Holt, indeed, was a fabulous failure. His significance today is manifested primarily in the grim paradoxes that were so large a part of his life.

For a quarter of a century he served as managing editor, then owner-editor of *The Independent* magazine, which had been founded in 1848 to expound Congregationalism as well as doctrines in opposition to slavery, and was gradually reconstructed into a comparatively successful but stuffy reformist organ that shunned the sensationalism of muckraking and boasted of having government leaders as contributors, including every President since 1896. Yet Holt was to retreat from his desk in the face of intensifying financial problems and a public with which he had apparently lost touch. In 1927, five years after he had separated from the declining magazine, he lamented, "I haven't the heart to read it any more."

Over much the same span of time he pioneered for a world federation that would enforce the peace, only to have men and parties of decisive power reject or ignore him at critical moments.

From such disappointment he moved on to the presidency of Rollins College, where he concluded his career after ini-

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tiating in the Twenties and Thirties a variety of educational experiments similar to those at other small progressive institutions—most of which he saw diluted through harsh trial and error. He had extravagantly committed himself to academic freedom, yet both he and the college were subjected to what the author terms a "devastating attack" from the American Association of University Professors for his dismissal of a teacher who had been unconventional in speech and dress, and incompatible with Holt.

Mr. Kuehl's biographical study is factual, unsophisticated, and, much of the time, uncritical. His examination, holding to obvious events, reveals little of the inner man, his emotional turmoil, or his family relationships. Although the book carries a set of photographs displaying Holt in the company of notables and students, not one shows his wife or children.

Nevertheless, any book about the man would probably be a service, since Holt has become a forgotten figure despite the relative recency of his death, in 1951. He was the author of "Commercialism and Journalism," a precedent-making commentary on unethical newspaper practices, but no major general history of journalism so much as mentions his name. Mr. Kuehl has at least revived the record and rewarded his subject with the dimensions of a man worth remembering.

Holt's frustrations offer their lessons. His life itself reflects neglected facets of a touching past.

Aunt Susan in the Garden

By S. Dorman

ESPALIERED on the flat frame
of her decency
She grew in a shape planned
by a society
Enamoured of pegs, blots, pottery
and bloody nails.
Fruit did not drop, it was plucked
by lucky strangers
From her green shelves; she would
grow more
But fears so much make-weight
hanging
From her neat crossbars. Birds,
even doves,
Deny her, not used to such smart
unyielding,
Liking the sway of growth gone
its own way.
She clings to her wall in spite
of snow,
But nothing is torn from her now, not
even brown leaves.

AMERICAN OPINION ABOUT RUSSIA 1917-1920
by Leonid I. Strakhovsky

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by D. E. Jones

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First Settlers

Continued from page 22

tened intently to the old Indians' accounts of tribal life in buffalo days, and he recorded their stories of the deeds of mythical heroes and of their great warriors of old. By reliving the glories of a recently vanished past the old Indians found escape from the harsh realities of an almost hopeless present in which these restless, fiercely independent people were confined upon reservations, dependent on government rations for their daily bread. In Grinnell's sympathetic view:

> The Indian is neither a fiend nor a saint. There are good ones and there are bad ones. As a rule, perhaps they try to act up to their ideas of what is right, but the standard of a race of barbarians cannot be the same as that of a civilized people. . . . The standard of right and wrong among civilized people is a growth, the product of the experience of thousands of years. The Indian races have not been through a like experience.

Nevertheless, by the time the Old Frontier of free land had disappeared and the Indians were all settled on reservations, the drive to remake the Indian in the white man's image had become a major objective of Indian policy. Civilizing the Indian had come to mean Christianizing him, whether or not he was satisfied with his own religion; educating his children, whether or not they had any thirst for the white man's knowledge; and introducing him to the "blessings" of private ownership of property. The Dawes Act of 1887 provided for the allotment of reservation land to individual tribal members and the sale of surplus lands remaining after allotment. Title to the allotted land was to be held in trust by the United States for twenty-five years.

For many years the declining Indian population appeared to be a factor in the solution of the Indian problem. Then, at the turn of the century, the number of Indians began to increase, at first gradually, then at a rate two or three times that of the nation as a whole. Allotted lands, which had appeared more than adequate to support a declining population, were divided and subdivided until some heirs owned less than one-fiftieth interest in a tract of less than 200 acres. Meanwhile, illiterate and impoverished Indians obtained fee patents to their lands and their holdings slipped away into white ownership at an alarming rate.

Throughout the early decades of the present century government officials continued to make the Indians' major

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decisions for them. Policies were changed and rechanged so rapidly that the confused Indians sometimes couldn't be sure whether they should be devoting their efforts to farming or to raising livestock. By the late Twenties it had become apparent that paternalistic policies had failed to cure either the Indian's poverty or his apathy. During the early years of the Depression the Indians, always near the bottom of the economic ladder, suffered severely.

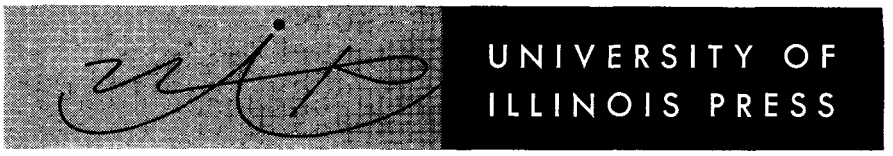
Then, in 1934, Congress passed the Indian Reorganization Act, which embodied a new philosophy in Indian administration. Tribes that wished to do so were permitted to organize under their own constitutions, to operate their own tribal enterprises, to hire attorneys, and to defend their interests in court. More than a million acres of land were purchased and added to the Indians' holdings. A revolving credit fund made money available for Indian agricultural and industrial enterprises. Educational loans enabled Indians to obtain the benefits of higher education.

Many tribes had had no experience in self-government for generations. Their elected officials made some costly mistakes. Nevertheless, the Hoover Commission was able to report in 1948 that "tribally owned and controlled economic enterprises are playing a significant part today in the improvement of Indian life. There are tribal (or village) loan funds, herds, forests, range lands, sawmills, fisheries, canneries, stores, marketing cooperatives, and other enterprises."

Numerous signs of the progressive assimilation of the Indians into the larger American community have appeared in the last half century. In World War I Indians volunteered for service in the Armed Forces, and in tribute to their patriotism Congress, in 1924, granted citizenship to all Indians. After World War II, in which Indians served beside non-Indian buddies in all the theatres of war, the discriminatory law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians was revised. A growing number of Indians have left the reservations to find employment in business, industry, and the professions. Bureau of Indian Affairs figures indicate that more than half of the country's half-million Indians were no longer living on reservations in 1960.

Nevertheless, the disappearance of Indian tribes and communities is not in sight. Anthropologists believe that the Indians' interests in their land, their strong family ties, and tribal loyalties will preserve these Indian communities indefinitely. The development of reservation resources to provide a living for the burgeoning Indian population will be a continuing problem. However, in recent years some of the most unpromising-appearing Indian lands have yielded unexpected wealth in minerals and oil. Less than fifteen years ago the Navaho, our largest tribe, were in desperate straits, but the discovery of oil and uranium on their reservations has wrought a marked improvement in their economic condition.

For more than two decades the long-range objective of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has been that of improving the condition of the Indians to the point where they will no longer need Government aid or supervision. Yet when the Eighty-second Congress, in the interest of economy, initiated action in 1954 to terminate Federal responsibility for certain Indian tribes, which in the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs were prepared to manage



FREEDOM AND COMMUNICATIONS
by Dan Lacy

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MARK CATESBY: THE COLONIAL AUDUBON
by George Frederick Frick and Raymond Phineas Stearns

Here, at long last, is a biography of the "founder of American ornithology." *Sports Illustrated* recently called him "a naturalist of epochal importance who has long been only a legend." Catesby, among other things, developed a new genre of ornithological illustration and prepared the way, as did almost no one else, for his successor, John James Audubon. Illustrated. $5.00.

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The best recent works of 155 American artists are on display in this famous biennial catalog, called "treasured references" by the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. There is a photo of each artist and his work, plus biographical sketches of the artists and statements by them about their work. Weller discusses "The Measure of Modern Art" in an essay "of intense interest to contemporary painters and sculptors, to critics, and to anyone interested in or puzzled by today's art." — *Chicago Tribune*. Illustrated. $3.50.

PORT OF NEW YORK: Essays on Fourteen American Moderns
by Paul Rosenfeld, with an introductory essay by Sherman Paul

"How exciting the 1920's were in terms of creative upsurge in all the arts is recalled in this collection of critical essays, published in 1924 and long out of print. Rosenfeld was above all an enthusiast and a 'discoverer,' and beyond that a fine prose stylist." — *Minneapolis Tribune*. The fourteen "moderns" include Van Wyck Brooks, Carl Sandburg, William Carlos Williams, Sherwood Anderson, Georgia O'Keeffe. Illustrated. $5.00.

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their own affairs, the suddenness of this action roused the anxiety of members of other tribes who feared that this termination policy would be extended to them before they were ready. Their fears were partially allayed when they were promised that future termination proceedings would not be undertaken without the consent of the tribe or tribes to be terminated. Nevertheless, the cost of providing such services as education, health, welfare, credit, irrigation, mineral leasing, forest and range management, and road construction to the rapidly growing Indian population, coupled with the increasing sophistication of many Indians in the management of their personal and tribal affairs, argue in favor of withdrawal of Federal services as soon as this can be done without hardship to the Indians.

A movement that is becoming incerasingly significant in Indian affairs is now commonly referred to as Pan-Indianism. Pan-Indianism had its modest beginnings after the end of the intertribal wars, when people of neighboring but formerly hostile tribes visited one another, exchanged gifts, and found that they had common interests and problems which enabled them to become lasting friends. Intertribal contacts among Indian students at off-reservation schools, intertribal marriages, and the mingling of Indians from many tribes in Oklahoma and at regional fairs and pow-wows have tended to break down the Indians' traditional distrust of members of alien tribes. Pan-Indianism employs the English language as a means of communication, and stresses the pride all Indians have in their racial heritage. Whether or not this movement represents the Indians' last stand in their resistance to complete assimilation, as some scholars have regarded it, Pan-Indianism has given them a rallying point in their fight against racial discrimination, and for the preservation of their rights and the improvement of their social and economic condition.

The political arm of this movement is the National Congress of American Indians. Founded in 1944, this all-Indian organization proposes to speak "as the representative voice of the Indian people." In cooperation with the University of Chicago the National Congress has called a conference of Indian leaders from all sections of the country to meet in Chicago in mid-June. There they will review the record of Indian affairs, assess the present condition of the Indians, and draft a statement of the Indians' needs on the "Frontier of the Sixties." Surely no one who has followed the long and tortuous course of Indian affairs in this country, as related in Dr. Hagan's book, will underestimate the task this

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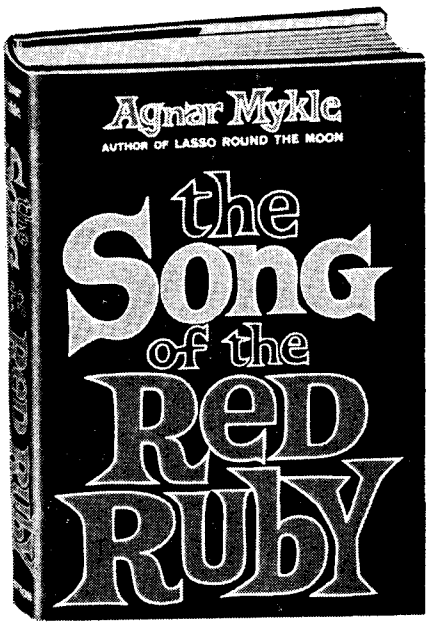

Few first novels in recent years have received the critical acclaim accorded Agnar Mykle's LASSO ROUND THE MOON. Ben Ray Redman, in the *Saturday Review*, described Mykle's talent as "one of the greatest that I have encountered in forty years of reviewing." *Newsweek* hailed Mykle as "a born novelist...with a narrative vigor that is irresistible." Now in THE SONG OF THE RED RUBY, Agnar Mykle continues the story of Ash Burlefoot, so exuberantly begun in his first bestseller. He recreates the agonizing uncertainties of a young man's coming of age —his adjustment to university life, his introduction to politics, his attempts to distinguish between the powerful urges of love and sex.

When first published in Norway, THE SONG OF THE RED RUBY became the center of an 18-month storm of sensation and controversy—the first book to be tried and convicted of obscenity under a 70-year-old Norwegian statute. Mykle and his publisher later appealed the verdict to the Norwegian Supreme Court, where, after seven months of tension and debate, the obscenity verdict was dramatically reversed.
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unique Indian council has set for itself. Nor will he fail to listen to its expression of the hopes and aspirations of the descendants of the first Americans.

TRADER-DIARIST: It took the FBI and a lot of digging by John C. Ewers in the archives of the Missouri Historical Society to unearth Edwin Thompson Denig's "**Five Indian Tribes of the Upper Missouri**" (University of Oklahoma Press, $4), but Western Americana buffs will be grateful for their efforts. This is the early West from the horse's mouth, so to speak: a close-up, eyewitness account of how things really were on the Upper Missouri, 1833-56, written by a hard-bitten, rye-drinking merchant of the American Fur Company who lived among the Plains tribes for twenty-two years.

What Denig wrote lay unidentified for eighty years—until the FBI compared the manuscript with the handwriting in his will, and so established its authorship. Now, beautifully edited and annotated by Mr. Ewers, it has been published for the first time in book form.

The book deals with the history and ethnology of the Sioux, Arickaras, Assiniboines, Crees, and Crows. Denig was especially qualified to write about these tribes, for he knew them intimately, having had not one, but two Indian wives. In addition, he was a literate, observant man with close friends among the best naturalists, scientists, and scholars of his day.

Yet Denig was closer to the trader-diarist—Alexander Henry the Younger, David Thompson, François La Rocque, and Jean-Baptiste Trudeau—than he was to the romantic Catlin or the sophisticated Maximilian. If he wrote with the ease and objectivity of an educated man, he never ceased to see with the shrewd, unsparing eye of the veteran trader. And this is what makes his book unique.

Although it lacks the narrative interest of a personal journal, it is fascinating reading, not only for specialists but for anyone interested in the Old West as it really was. One of the most authentic descriptions of American Indian culture ever written, it is by all odds our best firsthand report on the Upper Missouri tribes in the mid-nineteenth century.

Unfortunately, many pages of Denig's manuscript, dealing with the Mandans, the legendary blond Indians of the Missouri, have been lost, and so are missing from the published book.

—WALTER O'MEARA.

WINNEBAGO MEMOIR: Mountain Wolf Woman, a Winnebago Indian, was born in 1884 and lived to be seventy-five. In the last year of her life she

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was persuaded by Nancy Lurie, a wise and knowing anthropologist, to dictate her story to a tape recorder. She dictated two versions, one in Winnebago, one in English, and she and Mrs. Lurie discussed both versions and amplified them. The text of **"Mountain Wolf Woman: Sister of Crashing Thunder"** (University of Michigan Press, $4.95) is taken from these recordings. Fortunately, the narrator was an intelligent person with an excellent memory. Her frank and detailed story is the heart of the book, but Mrs. Lurie's account of how it was obtained and her extensive notes add greatly to the interest of the account.

Born in an era when her people still hunted deer in their ancestral homeland in Wisconsin, but were being crowded toward the new, smaller reservation in Nebraska, Mountain Wolf Woman describes the old ways of Indian life, how change came, the adaptations made. She tells of her first marriage, arranged by her brothers, how she left her husband because he was jealous, how she married again, all quite proper by tribal custom. She speaks of her religious experiences, tells of peyote trances and the time she saw Jesus. She recounts tribal celebrations and dances, including a scalp dance. She tells of her travels.

It is all warm and human and vivid, and it is told with deceptive simplicity as well as with color and economy. Mountain Wolf Woman was wise, full of insight and pride. Hers was a swiftly changing world, but she knew how to cope with it, and life was a fascinating experience. She conveys that fascination. Her story tells more about the Indian, his attitudes and reactions than any book I have seen in a long, long time.

Specialists will value this account, and anthropologists will no doubt compare it with the biography of Crashing Thunder, Mountain Wolf Woman's brother, which Paul Radin edited thirty-five years ago. But for the general reader it will be equally interesting, for it is one of those rare books, the articulate account of a thoroughly feminine person who happened to be a Winnebago Indian. Mrs. Lurie deserves high praise for recording it in the first place and for editing and annotating it with such skill. —HAL BORLAND.

THE BRULE STORY: Indian history has always been approximate, primarily because it was written by white men who too seldom understood the thinking of the Indian or his approach to fact. But George E. Hyde is a notable exception. His earlier study of the Sioux was outstanding, and **"Spotted Tail's Folk"** (University of Oklahoma Press,

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$5), a history of the Brulé Sioux, is possibly the definitive work in its field. Hyde has worked his way through the tangle of tradition, error, bias, and romantic nonsense and come out with what appears to be the whole truth. Or at least as much of the truth as we shall ever get.

By centering on Spotted Tail, probably the most able leader the Sioux ever had, he gives his account a necessary theme and is able, for instance, to cover Custer's debacle at the Little Bighorn in a paragraph. Such restraint in treating the spectacular and sensational incidents gives the author room to fill in the essential background and make the whole big picture credible and clear. He shows the Sioux as testy and sometimes quarrelsone, but he also shows why; and he pulls no punches in appraising the repeated duplicity of the whites, both official and military. Few other writers have been as avid for truth about these matters.

The body of the book ends after Spotted Tail's murder by Crow Dog, one of his jealous rivals; but Mr. Hyde adds a concise epilogue bringing the Brulé story up to the present. Here, too, he is admirably dispassionate, skeptical of educational programs for them or any other attempts to change them very much. "As far as the fullbloods are concerned," he says, "[such programs] will fail again. . . . The Brulés of today are not wild . . . but they are still on the wing."

Mr. Hyde does a particular service in correcting basic errors in at least two of the "standard" sources, the writings of Charles A. Eastman, himself a Sioux, and the reports of the Bureau of Ethnology. The net result of the book is an outstandingly clear picture of Spotted Tail, a notably wise and able man, and of a tribe of proud, headstrong people caught in a hopeless current of history. —H.B.

OLD ONES' MEMORIES: Originally published in a small edition in Montana, **"The Assiniboines"** (University of Oklahoma Press, $5) has been out of print for fifteen years. It amply deserves this new, expanded format and inclusion in the excellent Civilization of the American Indian Series. It is the best account we have of the Assiniboines, and an unusual combination of history as the white man's records show it and a chronicle of Indian life and thought as the "Old Ones" recounted it to one of their own blood, James Larpenteur Long ("First Boy").

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important as the Assiniboines in the early West, and the Assiniboines outnumbered both those tribes. Their history is fascinating and deserves more attention. Perhaps Mr. Kennedy's summary here will prompt someone to that task.

Mr. Long assembled the legends and customs in interviews with the elders of the tribe, most of them now dead for they were old men and women twenty years ago when he got their stories. His translation and his interpolations are excellent, full of color and understanding. The book will be valuable to students of Indian life, and especially of the northern Plains Indians, but it will also be of considerable interest to anyone who is concerned with truth as well as colorful tradition. This is the Western Indian as he really was. —H. B.

FROM ORIGIN TO OBLIVION: W. W. Newcomb, Jr., says at the outset that **"The Indians of Texas"** (University of Texas Press, $5.75) is not a product of original research, but "a synthesis from many sources." Since the author is an anthropologist, he is deeply interested in cultures, and the tribes discussed are listed in cultural order.

The book is divided into five sections. The first deals with remote beginnings and probable Mongol origins. Then it takes up the Coahuilticans and Karankawas, savage tribes of the coastal areas. Next, in an especially revealing section, come the nomads of the plains, Lipan Apaches, Tonkawas, Comanches, Kiowas, and Kiowa Apaches. Then the barbaric gardeners are treated, the Jumanos, the Wichitas, the Caddo confederacies, and the Atakapans. The final section is concerned with what the author calls "extermination and oblivion"—what happened to the Indians, how, and why.

Dr. Newcomb writes persuasively and with economy, and he has used his materials very well indeed. Texas, big and varied as it is, was the meeting place and the battleground of various cultures even before the white man arrived. Dr. Newcomb examines some of the reasons for this. Though specifically a study of the Indians of Texas, his book applies to much of the Southwest. Synthesis though it is, the author's viewpoint gives it significance. And his presentation makes good reading of what might have been a book only for the specialists. —H. B.

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

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Continued from page 20

from parent universities and other benefitted institutions.

• *In your opinion, has the grant meant more publication by younger scholars who either would have had to subsidize their own books or would have gone unpublished?*

Since one of the principal goals of the grant was to help young scholars, it may be gratifying to the Ford Foundation to know that nineteen presses answered in the affirmative. (According to figures released by the Foundation, 38 per cent of the books published were written by scholars under forty years of age, in contrast with 20 per cent in the case of books published without grant funds.)

PERHAPS more revealing than the answers to the formal questions were the statements made in reply to a request for general comment. Everyone expressed gratitude for the Foundation bonanza, even those smaller presses most critical of the grant's application to their problems. Several Midwestern presses felt that the stipulation that one-half of a press's grant go to an author not at an institution with an eligible press made for unfair and stiffer competition among manuscripts written in the most active scholarly centers. As the Foundation requires the participating publisher to be professional in his approach, it has with this restriction been boxing a shadow. The necessity of allocating a specific sum to a specific book was regarded as an invitation to a kind of bookkeeping juggling. There was unanimity among presses that if they were thought good enough to share in the grant, they should be trusted with allocation of funds.

One director noted that the assignment of funds only toward production costs was in line with the widespread administrators' misconception that publishing is printing, ignoring the careful attention to a manuscript required before, during, and after its manufacture. Since these nonprinting costs are often as large as the manufacturing costs, some of the smaller presses complained that they could not do justice to the additional publishing made possible by the grant. Many small presses wondered why an overhead allowance similar to that permitted with research grants could not be included. Others found the special problems of reporting to the Foundation expensive in money and time. One was penalized for its energy in increasing sales, which lost it the

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extra subsidy that would have made it eligible for the next year's Ford help.

The questionnaire replies underlined one major problem that continually cropped up: the grants tended to make the large presses larger and the small smaller. Even the large presses noted the inequity of allocating funds in proportion to sales. One smaller press wondered why sales of only scholarly humanities books were not taken as a criterion, commenting that "more and more of the university presses since World War II have published a smaller and smaller percentage of titles of the type that the program was designed to encourage." A distinguished large press wrote, "Basing grants on sales volume had this disadvantage: it made the rich richer and probably increased the gap in size between the four very large presses and the rest of us. Competition for good manuscripts became much stiffer. Large, already prosperous presses were enabled to bid high for the good manuscripts." One of the small Southern publishers commented that if the large urban presses absorb too many books the distinctively regional flavor and variety of American publishing would be lost. Another small press remarked that had the program "concerned itself more with the forthright strengthening of presses (rather than the support of scholarly publication) the long-term service to scholarly publishing" might have been greater.

THE presses generally acknowledged, however, that one of the positive and important results of the Ford grants was the publication of high-quality manuscripts that would formerly have been considered economically marginal. Another development was that the best scholarly authors found themselves with better shopping opportunities and therefore got more royalties.

The timing of the grant was most happy, catching the whole publishing and educational world in a buoyant mood; the grant itself was a major breakthrough in foundation thinking and action. Heretofore in the humanities only research had generally been supported; now millions of dollars were being spent for publication of research (there was no publication problem in the sciences). Ford Foundation figures show that the thirty-five presses concerned increased their publication of books in the humanities and social sciences 18 per cent as compared with 10 per cent in titles for all fields by all university presses. Now with the iron rule against subsidy of the book itself having been broken, other foundations may be influenced to pitch in.

W. McNeil Lowry, director of the

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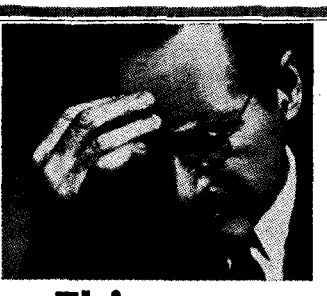

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Ford Foundation's program in the Humanities and the Arts, has stated:

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While the influential Association of American University Presses had no official connection with the grant, the president reported at the 1960 annual meeting at Pittsburgh:

> It is my belief that this program has achieved admirably what it set out to achieve. It has made available significant works of scholarship which would otherwise have failed of publication. It has relieved authors of bearing the cost of publication, or any part of it. And most significant, it seems to me, it has encouraged authors, in the greater anticipation of publication, to write and to write well enough to be accepted.

Perhaps the finest tribute that could have been made to the Ford Foundation came from another participating professor, who made the following statement:

> The initial five years of the postgraduate career of the teacher in a college or university are often crucial with respect to scholarly creativity. During this period, the habits of imaginative and careful research and writing, which are frequently inculcated in doctoral training programs, either take root or atrophy. The motivation of the individual teacher undoubtedly determines in large part the outcome. Countless other factors, such as the nature of one's teaching load, also may be influential. But the strongest disciple of scholarly creativity might surrender his aspirations during those early crucial years if he is convinced that his work may never be published. The accomplishments of the Ford Foundation Program may well derive as much from the program's engendering of hope as from its measurable record of support for specific publications. Indeed, as American society continues to show disproportionate interest in that which is profitable and entertaining, there is an increasing need for the countervailing influence of programs of this kind.

wayne

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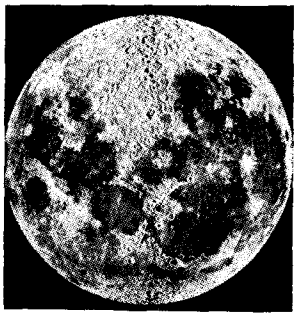

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ARTICLE: The Beginning of Cosmic Geography

RESEARCH IN AMERICA

THE BEGINNING OF COSMIC GEOGRAPHY

YURI GAGARIN had just been promoted from Flight Lieutenant to Flight Major in the army of the U. S. S. R. He had dictated into a tape recorder a message "to the people of communism" ending with the words: "Goodby until we soon meet again."

It was the morning of 12 April 1961.

Before the Moon had set, Yuri stepped into the cabin of a spaceship poised for takeoff from the flat sands of Tyura Tam, northeast of the Aral Sea. There he stretched himself prone on a couch that fit his body like a glove. At 9:07 a.m. Moscow time (1:07 a.m. in Washington), the ship roared into the sky with him alone on board.

Up to that moment, Yuri Gagarin had lived for twenty-seven years without once setting foot outside his Russian motherland.

In the next 108 minutes, he went completely around the Earth through the tenuous uppermost fringes of the atmosphere.

Then he glided back to the ground again, without yet setting foot outside Russia.

A strange new geography had governed Yuri's voyage.

Cosmic geography it was, or, as it more probably will come to be known in future: cosmography.

Looking back across time with the gift of hindsight, it is possible now to see the first sign of man's ultimate need for this sort of geography more than 1,000 years ago.

With the century and a quarter that began about 875 A.D., three men in three lands—Spain, Iran, and Anglo-Saxon England—tried to soar above the Earth like birds, and two of them actually did it. Since all of them failed to notice that birds land on their tails, none of the three flew more than once. One was killed, the others lamed.

The earliest of them was a follower of Mohamet. He was a personality whose like is rarely found in modern days: a physician, a poet, a student of music, a chemist, a physicist, and an inventor. His name was Abu'l-Qasim 'Abbas b. Firnas. His inventions included a form of metronome, a process for making glass from stones, and an apparatus he hid in the cellar of his house for the purpose of entertaining guests in an upstairs room with exhibitions of stars and clouds, thunder and lightning.

"Among other very curious experiments which he made," the Moroccan historian al-Maqqari reported some 750 years later, "one is his trying to fly. He covered himself with feathers for the purpose, attached a couple of wings to his body, and, getting on an eminence, flung himself down into the air, when, according to the testimony of several trustworthy writers who witnessed the performance, he flew a considerable distance, as if he had been a bird, but, in alighting again on the place whence he had started, his back was very much hurt, for not knowing that birds when they alight come down upon their tails, he forgot to provide himself with one."

The story of Ibn Firnas' pioneering attempt to escape the bonds of Earth is mentioned in only this one history, and might be doubted were it not for another poet who lived in the same court at Cordoba where Ibn Firnas made his home. This second writer of verse was Mu'min b. Said, who criticised Firnas' poetry and his artificial thunder. Of the epochal flight, Mu'min wrote: "He flew faster than the phoenix . . . when he dressed his body in the feathers of a vulture."

Somewhere between the years 1003 and 1008, an Iranian student of Arabic philology, al-Jauhari, put on some sort of apparatus that he thought would carry him through the air from the roof of the old mosque of Nishapur in Khorosan. But the apparatus failed to work and al-Jauhari plunged to the street dead.

It could have been in the same year, and in any case was between 1000 and 1010, that an Anglo-Saxon monk of the Benedictine order, Eilmer by name, took off from a tower of the Wiltshire Abbey of Malmesbury and soared for more than an eighth of a mile.

The famous English historian, William of Malmesbury, spent most of his life in that same abbey, heard Eilmer's tale and passed it on to posterity. William mentioned brother Eilmer in connection with the observance of Halley's comet in April 1066, and went on to say:

"He was a man learned for those times, of ripe old age, and in his early youth had hazarded a deed of remarkable boldness. He had by some means, I scarcely know what, fastened wings to his hands and feet so that, mistaking fable for truth, he might fly like Daedalus, and, collecting the breeze on the summit of a tower, he flew for more than the distance of a furlong. But, agitated by the violence of the wind and the swirling of the air, as well as by awareness of his rashness, he fell, broke his legs, and was lame ever after. He himself used to say that the cause of his failure was his forgetting to put a tail on the back part."

The names of Ibn Firnas, al-Jauhari and brother Eilmer have been lost to recent history. By a coincidence that amounts to a stroke of editorial genuis, they are brought back in the spring 1961 issue of *Technology and Culture*, international quarterly of the Society for the History of Technology. There

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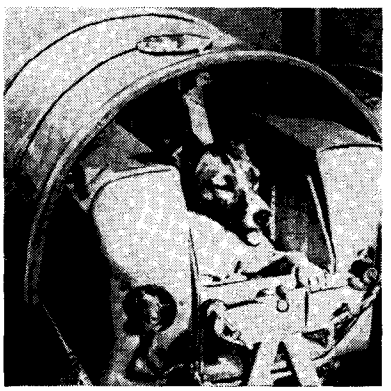
Spaceflight Pioneers



Laika lived week, died in orbit.

Belka and Strelka orbited, came back.

Afterward, Strelka could have puppies.

Yuri Gagarin made one round trip.
—all photos above by Sovfoto.

their role in the past of man in space is told by the society president, Lynn White, Jr., professor of history at the University of California (Los Angeles). Professor White's essay makes the further contribution of tracing the transition of human flight from imitation of birds to the more artful adaption of ancient Chinese kite-flying to gliders that carry passengers.

According to the line of thought that emerges from professor White's researches, the notion that man could fly by flapping wings reached such a point of acceptance around the year 1260 that Roger Bacon could insist: "Flying machines can be constructed so that a man sits in the midst of the machine revolving some engine by which artificial wings are made to beat the air like a flying bird." Bacon even claimed to "know a wise man who has designed one." But the machine itself was never seen. And although Leonardo da Vinci's muscle-powered helicopter drawings of two centuries later are familiar to thousands, nothing practical came of them.

Freak passenger kites had been described by Marco Polo after his return from China to Venice in 1295. In the 1490's, a Giovanni Battista Danti, of Perugia, apparently rode a glider of some sort over Lake Trasimeno. The mechanical action of kites in air currents aloft was discussed in the 1589 edition of Giovanni Battista della Porta's book, "Natural Magick," as a prelude to a suggestion on how "an ingenious man [might] take occasion to consider how to make a man fly with huge wings bound to his elbows and breast." But it was not until 1891 that the Pomeranian Otto Lilienthal borrowed the wicker frame from Marco Polo's kite and turned it into a glider by clothing it in cotton. Inspired in their turn by Lilienthal's glider, Wilbur and Orville Wright returned to the kite concept, flew a glider like a kite, put a man on the string-haltered glider, and finally substituted an engine for the kite-string at Kitty Hawk on 17 December 1903.

The dunes of Kitty Hawk lie a long way from the places Yuri Gagarin caught faint glimpses of in the geography of the cosmos. The gap between could never have been bridged without the telescope. Men always had been fascinated by the stars, especially by the few unusually bright stars that wandered in their crossing of the sky. But no one ever had done anything to extend man's eyesight to enable him to examine the stars more closely. So something of a sensation occurred in the spring of 1610 when Galileo Galilei, professor of mathematics at Padua University in the Republic of Venice, published a pamphlet in which he claimed to have fashioned a tube of lead, fitted magnifying glasses into the ends of it, pointed the tube above the horizon one evening, looked through the glasses and seen mountains on the Moon!

Thousands of stars that no one had ever seen before also had appeared in Galileo's long-distance glass, the pamphlet continued, and these stars were so very far away that even after the magnifying glasses made them thirty times bigger they remained pinpoints of light.

A yet more wondrous thing came into view when Galileo looked at the wandering star Jupiter. Hanging in space alongside it, he saw four small round shining globes. As he watched these from night to night, they exchanged places from one side of Jupiter to the other and back again.

Altogether, it was the wildest tale anyone in Italy had read in a long while. People gossiped about it all over the country. The word spread quickly to other countries. Street crowds welcomed the excitement, but Galileo's fellow professors put him down as a pretentious braggart if not an inexcusable liar. Throughout Europe, hardly a one of them believed him.

Amongst the scoffers, however, was one professor who believed Galileo. This one was not a commonplace professor. He was Johannes Kepler, court mathematician to the Hapsburg Emperor Rudolph II in Prague, capital of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia. Kepler was the man who discovered how the solar system works. In the summer before Galileo announced his telescopic observations, Kepler had published the first two of his three laws of planetary motion (they said that the planets traveled around the Sun in ellipses, and that the speed of their motion rose with nearness to the Sun and fell with departure from it) and was eager to learn all he could about the heavens.

As an answer to Galileo's pamphlet, "Message from the Stars," Kepler wrote a pamphlet of his own which he called "Conversation with the Star Messenger." No English translation of this latter manuscript has been published, but an excellent one has been made by Professor Edward Rosen of City College of New York, who has allowed me to read it. The text is incredibly prescient. In it Kepler directly relates, in serious scientific context, the possibilities of human flight and exploration of Earth's neighboring planets.

"As soon as somebody demonstrates the art of flying," he wrote, the inky blackness across which the telescope peered at night "will not lack our species of men . . . Given ship or sails adapted to the breezes of heaven, there

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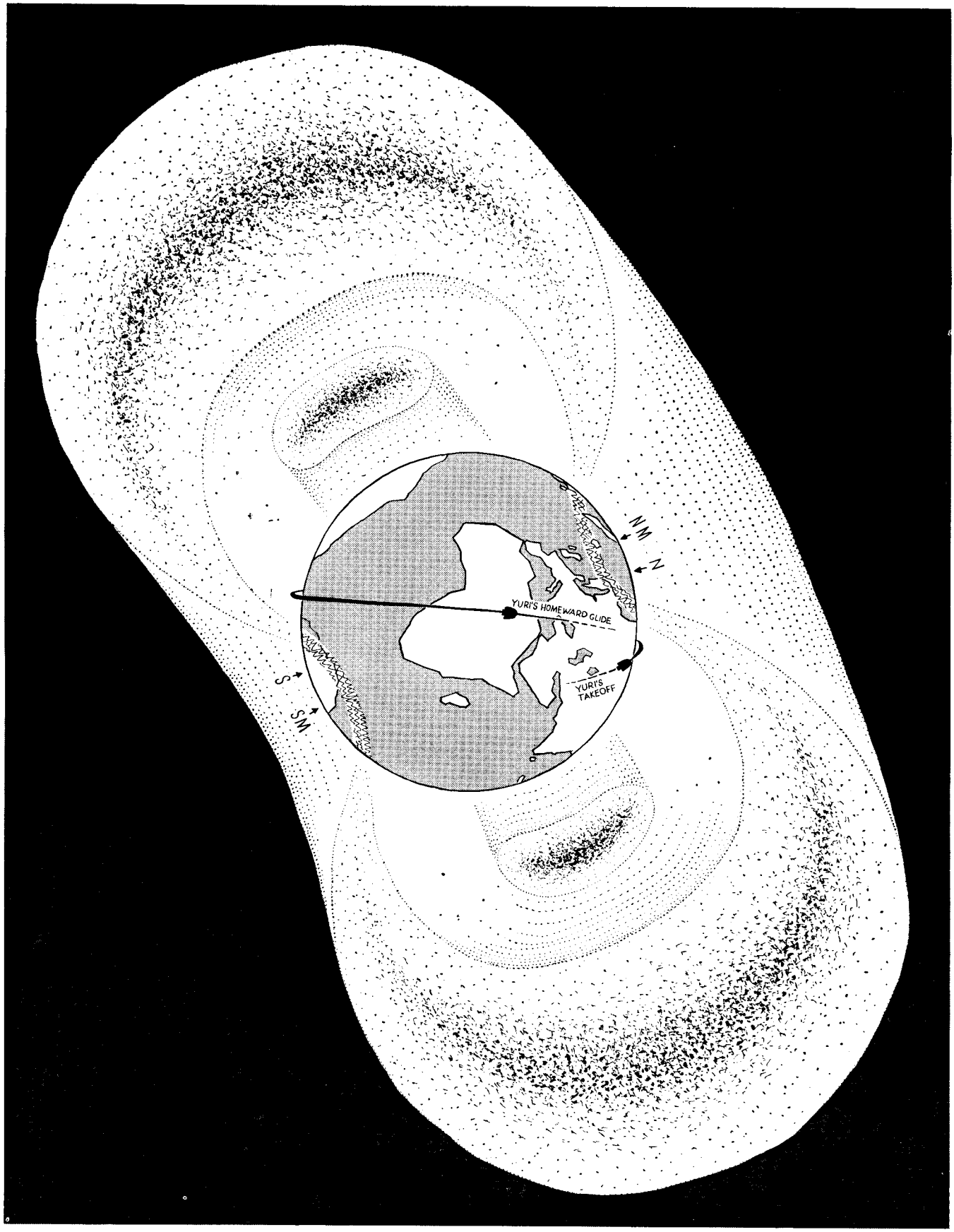

—*Doug Anderson on advice from John P. Hagen.*

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES FACING SPACE EXPLORERS ARE APPARENT in sketch above, drawn to distorted scale. Farthest point of Yuri's orbit was 188 miles above Antarctica, well below tips of fierce electrical lagoons lying between magnetic reefs outside Earth. Russian scientists have suggested existence of a third lagoon, not shown here, reaching 50,000 miles out. N marks north geographic pole, NM north magnetic pole, S south geographic pole, SM south magnetic pole. Note how theorists now think electrical particles from Van Allen lagoons spill into Earth's atmosphere to create aurorae, symbolized here by jagged arcs of light around the two poles.

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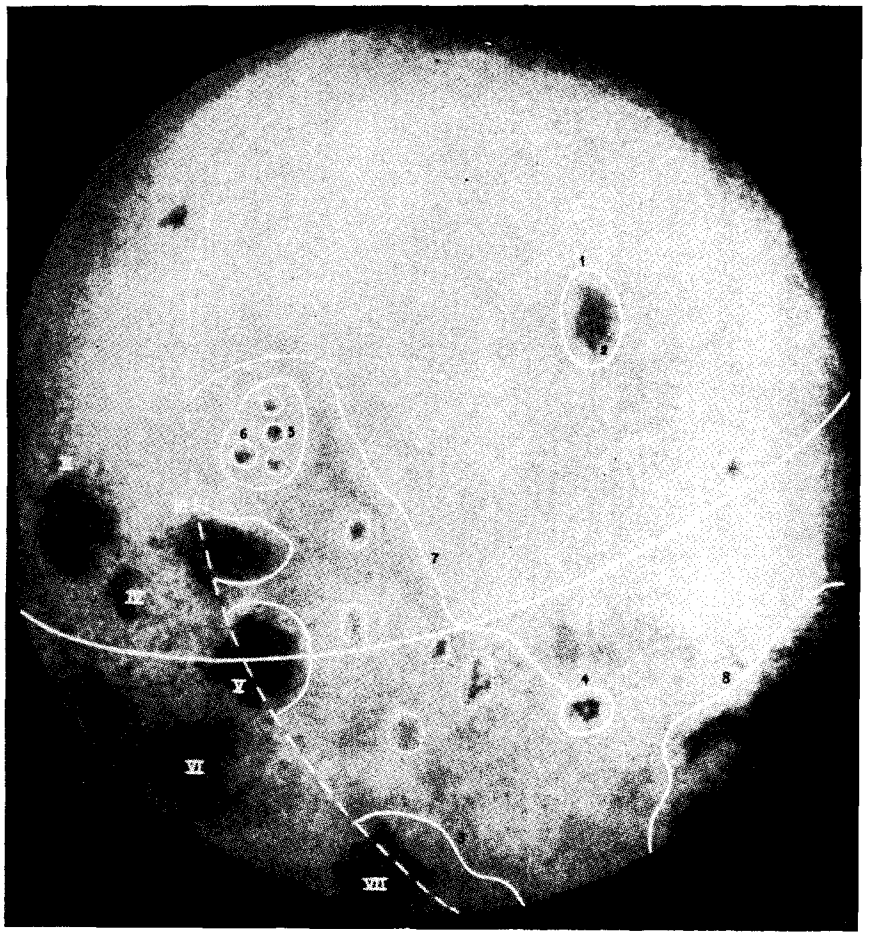
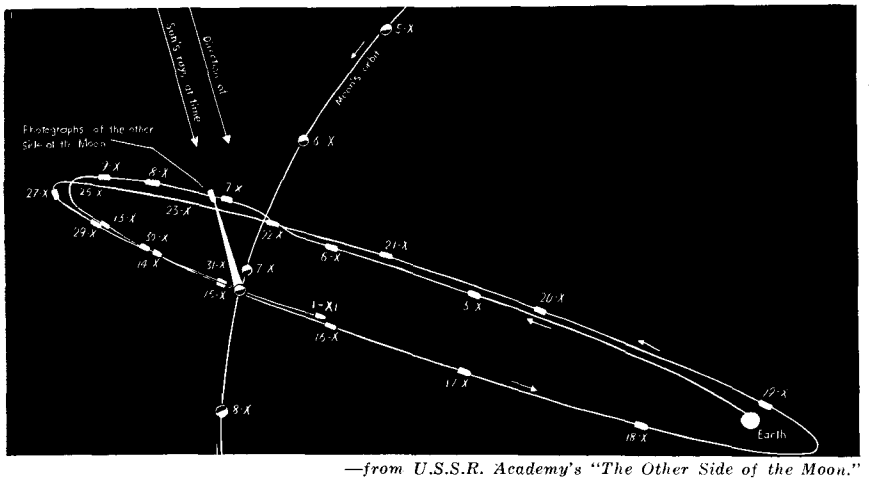
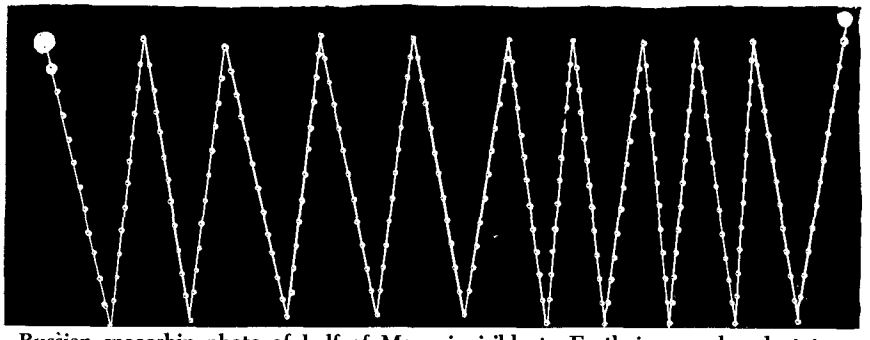




—*from U.S.S.R. Academy's "The Other Side of the Moon."*



Russian spaceship photo of half of Moon invisible to Earth is reproduced at top. Solid line crossing Moon is lunar equator. Area left of dashed line is visible from Earth. Sketch immediately below photo shows Moon's position and rocket trajectory day by day. X means October 1959. Bottom sketch portrays enormously longer distance from Earth to Mars, each dot representing Earth's distance from Moon.

will be those who will not shrink from even that vast expanse."

The idea might sound crazy at first, Kepler conceded, but he urged Galileo to think it through. "Who," he asked, "would once have thought the crossing of the wide ocean was calmer and safer than the crossing of the narrow Adriatic Sea, Baltic Sea or English Channel?" Yet Christopher Columbus had proved the ocean safer little more than a century before.

"For the sake of those who will presently be on hand to attempt this voyage [across interplanetary space]," Kepler proposed, "let us establish the astronomy: Galileo, you of Jupiter, I of the Moon."

Galileo did not take the "Conversation" seriously. He was chronically suspicious of Kepler's "mystical" flights of imagination. But Kepler was quite intent on beginning a cosmic geography. In the modern sense he had, in fact, begun it with his discovery that the orbits of the planets are ellipses and not circles, as everyone for at least 2,000 years before him had supposed. He had, in other words, located the real paths of the planets for the first time. Without this knowledge of where to head for, any attempt to reach another planet from Earth would be ludicrous.

The orbit of the Moon was known to Kepler and his contemporaries with a considerable degree of exactitude. So his next step in mapping the cosmos was in that direction. His "Conversation" with Galileo revealed that Kepler had written a geography of the Moon in the summer of the year 1609.

I have told something about this unique geography book in these columns in the past ("When Space Travel Was Witchcraft," SR/Research for 6 August 1960) and have explained how it led to the trial of Kepler's mother on charges that she was a witch. Another aspect of this neglected, misinterpreted work of Kepler's is pertinent here.

Although Kepler had read and quoted from "Natural Magick," the book in which della Porta described his hypothetical machine for human flight, the Imperial Mathematician to the Hapsburg Emperor was much too sharp an observer to believe that such a flimsy craft could hope to beat its way up and out of Earth's atmosphere. So in flying people to the Moon to allow them to appreciate the fine points of his lunar geography, Kepler eschewed all mention of a vehicle. His whole approach was theoretical.

Theory could not define what a spaceship would look like, but only how it might operate. Kepler's report of the voyage was therefore restricted to a description of the takeoff of a spaceship and of arrangement of the passengers to accommodate their bod-

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fes to the strain of escaping the grip of Earth's gravity.

"He must be spread out limb by limb," the geography said of the Moon voyager, "lest the upper part of him be carried away from the lower, his head from his body, and in order that the force may be distributed over the individual members."

Without suggesting the presence of a rocket vehicle, the geography described the stabilizing spin of the take-off of Yuri Gagarin's rocketship: "We lay hold of a man, and, pushing him from beneath, carry him aloft. The first getting into motion is very hard on him, for he is twisted and turned just as if, shot by a cannon, he went sailing across mountains and seas."

Once en route, the Moon-bound travelers encountered "terrible cold, and difficulty in breathing."

Above the atmosphere, "when the first part of the trip is accomplished, the carrying [of the Moon passengers] becomes easier. . . . We withdraw our hands and place the bodies on the empty air."

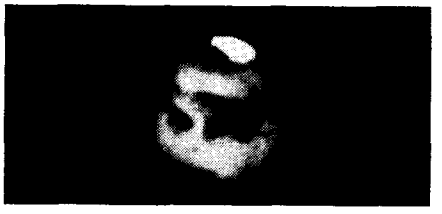
Some of Sir Isaac Newton's most important work of half a century later is suggested in this beginning that Kepler made toward cosmic geography. How much probably cannot be ascertained from this distance in time, for Newton was notoriously stingy in giving credit where credit was due among his precursors. In any case, Newton's picture of the cosmos has since been modified by Albert Einstein without the slightest diminution of Kepler's stature as a space pioneer.

From Yuri Gagarin's point of view, the most fascinating passage in Kepler's lunar geography would be the one that revealed Kepler's awareness of the physical law that permits rocketships to fly. This law says that every action has an equal and opposite reaction. When energy is released in one direction, the source of energy, if free to move, will move the other way. A rocket engine fires downward; the rocket goes up. This law is known as Newton's third law of motion. But Kepler in his 1609 geography clearly showed the law at work when he required only a "nod" to change the direction of his Moon voyagers after they were free of Earth. A "nod" would be enough to initiate movement in the near-vacuum Kepler recognized must exist beyond the Earth's atmosphere.

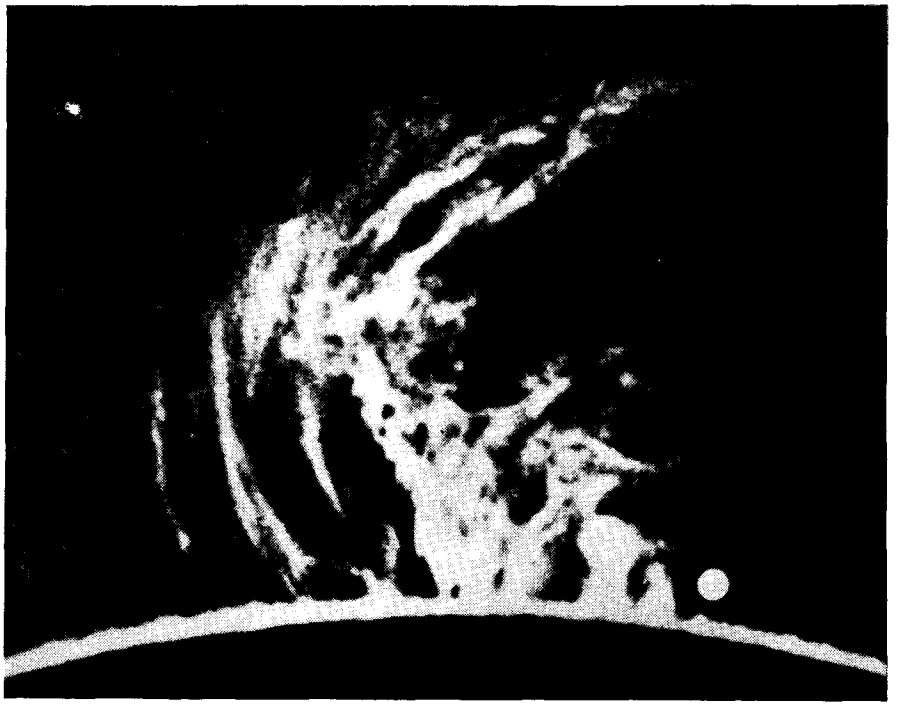
Lack of timely appreciation of what this action-and-reaction law could do is the reason behind all the other reasons why the first cosmonaut does not bear an American name rather than the name Gagarin. The Russians had a real respect for the law, which implies a respect for pure science as a force in human affairs. From the time of the October 1917 revolution, official Soviet encouragement went to Konstantin Eduardovich Tsiolkovsky, the self-taught schoolteacher who in 1883 had suggested use of the jet principle for flight into space and in 1895 had actually described the orbit and escape velocity of the Sputnik that finally went up in 1957. It is ironical in retrospect that Tsiolkovsky's famous book, "Beyond the Planet Earth" (published first in Russia in 1920, republished in English translation by Pergamon Press in 1960) should have proposed interplanetary exploration guided by an international board of eminent scientists during a period when the American government looked upon the Soviet government as too weak and wobbly to support any sustained enterprise. How times have changed! That little joke of history is, however, only parenthetical to the fact that in the very years when Tsiolkovsky got government subsidy for his experiments and books, the American rocket pioneer, Robert Goddard, would have ceased his work had not the Smithsonian Institution stepped in to pay the pittance he needed to keep going.

By the time the A-bomb emerged from the nuclear laboratories in 1945 to scare people everywhere witless, the Soviet mind was prepared to think in terms of enormous reaction-motored spaceships traveling in response to that third law of motion. After all, Tsiolkovsky had published plans for rocket trains in 1929. Whether it is true, as the Russians claim, that they made the first hydrogen explosive device, is irrelevant here. Whoever made it, the device was clumsy and exceedingly heavy. How was it to be delivered on target? No sane man would choose to be within miles when it hit. To the Russians, rocket delivery seemed ideal. The original American solution to the delivery problem was unmanned airplanes, flown automatically, guided by radio.

Dr. Vannevar Bush, chief of FDR's World War II Office of Scientific Research and Development, has been called shortsighted for failing to see the potentialities of multiplying rocket thrust. The criticism can be justified to a degree. For the Naval Research Lab-



Mars, most likely neighbor planet to be visited first by explorers from Earth, is shown (right, top) as photographed in red light to expose Martian surface. White areas are believed desert. Sketch of Earth (right, middle) is in proportion to Mars photo. Earth in turn appears (right, bottom) as small white spot alongside flaming arc of Sun's face.



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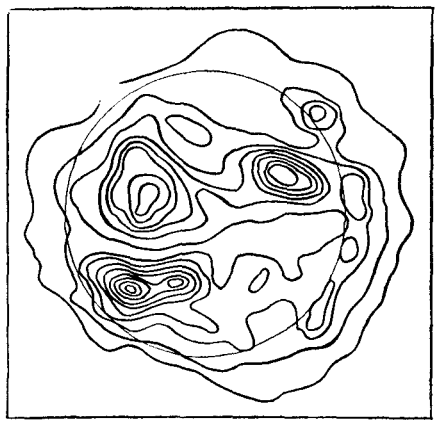

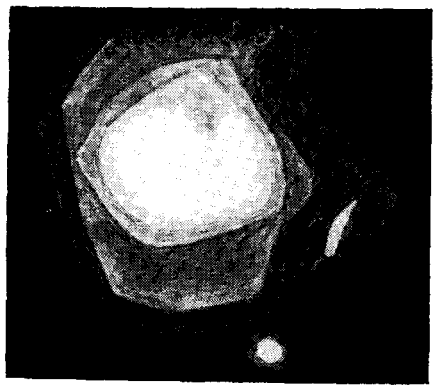

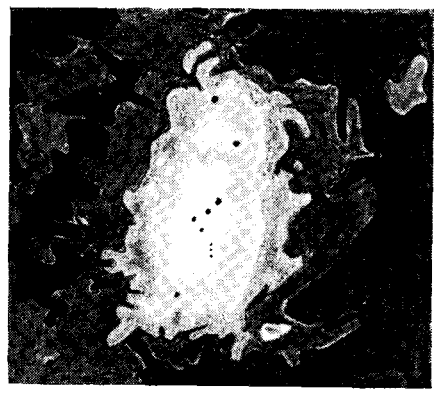

Strange-looking maps emerge as man extends his understanding of cosmic geography. Sun (left) looks like fried egg, not surprisingly because chart is of brightness registered by radiotelescopes. The lay of the land (or, better, hydrogen sea) in the constellation Virgo is also shown (left, below) alongside a chart of Orion (below). The charts were adapted by Doug Anderson from Jastrow's book, "The Exploration of Space."

oratory in Washington, D.C., had solved the far more elusive problem of rocket guidance by mounting the rocket motors on gimbals and so using them as free-swinging sources of action from which to obtain reactions and hence changes in flight direction through the near-vacuum of space. Unlike the rockets, however, Dr. Bush was not operating in anything like a vacuum. It was part of his job to avoid decisions that would stall or slow down the arms supply. And the plain truth was that American airplane makers lacked the imagination and daring that drove the hungrier, more adventurous Russians into a new field governed by principles radically different from the principles underlying winged, air-breathing engines. Only the American rocket enthusiasts might have saved the situation. Unfortunately, as far back as 1930, in their eagerness to win wider acceptance in the conformist community to which they belonged, members of the American Interplanetary Society altered its name to the American Rocket Society. This happened one year *after* the Soviets organized a scientific group of high competence called GIRD, those being the initial letters of the Russian words for "Group for the Study of Reactive Motion." Later on, the Soviet Academy of Sciences underlined Communist philosophy in regard to other worlds by setting up a permanent interdepartmental Commission on Interplanetary Communications.

Since one of the tenets of Soviet belief is rejection of the supernatural, serious consideration must be given to the probability that the mysteries of space beyond the Earth are serving Communism as a virile substitute for religion. Man always has wondered whence he came, and whither he is going. If he cannot relate his origin and his future to an all-seeing, all-knowing Father, where can he find his identity? The answer has not been found on planet Earth. What lies outside?

Whether this line of reasoning is the right one, the modern Russians undoubtedly have created an overpowering psychological goal in interplanetary space. To the extent that possibilities of war are involved in it, the struggle has been lifted to the level once symbolized by religious crusade. American interest in extraterrestrial space meanwhile has been dominated by conventional ties to earthly war. The first American rockets were designed to be as small as possible and still able to deliver an H-bomb. It is unreasonable now to expect them to compete with rockets the Russians built for the original purpose of sending robot and human explorers out on the vast sea of electricity that constantly buffets the magnetic reefs surrounding Earth (see sketch, page 63).

Even scientific thinking on this subject has been curiously fragmented in America. Pavlov's experiments in the psychological conditioning of dogs gave to history one of its foremost examples of parallel response in animals and humans. Yet this parallel was not applied to the appearance of the dog Laika in the second Sputnik the Russians launched. Laika lived in orbit for seven days of the year 1957. Throughout that time the animal's heartbeat and other psysiological reactions were telemetered to the ground, recorded and analyzed. The Russians reported that Laika's experience in orbit was well within the range of normal tolerance. They carried a replica of the dog's living cabin across the Atlantic to New York and exhibited it to millions of American visitors at the Coliseum in Columbus Circle. It was their way of saying: "Look! What's safe for a dog is safe for a man." And what of this was remembered in America? That the payload of Laika's vehicle, Sputnik II, weighed six times as much as the payload carried by Sputnik I. Laika was just another dog.

Anyone who calmly looks back over the log of Russian satellite launchings cannot help but be struck by the purposeful pattern. Laika proved in 1957 that life in orbit was feasible. Two other dogs, Strelka and Belka, proved in 1960 that a living cabin inside an orbiting spaceship could be ejected from the ship and brought back to Earth. But a repeat performance of the ejection system failed. So when the next animals went up in 1961 the whole of the ship in which they were orbiting was brought down. This recovery system functioned well on a second try, and the die was cast. Yuri Gagarin would do what the dogs proved could be done, and he would do it in the manner that twice in quick succession had proved reliable.

In the wake of his voyage around the Earth (see page 63 for his route), Yuri has been compared to Christopher Columbus. The comparison is far from valid. Columbus had countless judgments to make, and command to exercise over the lives of other men. Yuri's safe return to Earth was little more his doing than was the turning of the Earth that brought him down in the fertile fields of the Volga River basin instead of at Tyura Tam.

It is too late for an American to be first in space. It is probably too late for an American to be first on the Moon. It may even be too late for an American to be first on Mars. However, it is not at all impossible that continued American concentration on magnetism and electric currents in space may in the end cause American spaceships to be remembered for their incredible exotic power. The need now is for maps. For more about those, proceed to the opposite page ▸ ▸ ▸ ▸ ▸ ▸ ▸ ▸ ▸

—John Lear
Science Editor

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THE RESEARCH FRONTIER

—NASA.

WHERE IS SCIENCE TAKING US?

Almost certainly to the Moon, which is only 240,000 miles from Earth. The next stop probably will be Mars, that planet being the one with any hope of primitive forms of life for man to study and relate to himself. The orbit of Mars is outside Earth's orbit around the Sun. Mars swings as close to Earth as 48,000,000 miles and as far away as 230,000,000 miles. The two best times to take off for Mars in the years just ahead are November 1962 and January 1965. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration expects to launch at least one robot explorer towards Mars next year. What after Mars? The answer depends partly on new kinds of maps the astronomers are making (see page 66) and partly on an entirely new kind of astonomy. Gamma-ray astronomy, the new science is called. How it works is explained below by Dr. John H. Hagen, chief shepherd of Vanguard I.

JOHN P. HAGEN
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

FROM the surface of the Earth, we must observe the universe through our atmosphere, which is transparent in only two regions of the electromagnetic spectrum: the light that enables us to see and the waves that are converted into the sounds we hear on the radio and TV. All the rest of the information coming to us from the universe never reaches the surface of the Earth.

Our surface observations show the Sun, the star nearest to us, to be a large body of gas with a surface temperature of about 11,000 degrees F. Above this visible Sun is a more tenuous layer called the chromosphere where, we know from special cameras sent above Earth's atmosphere in rockets since the Second World War, the temperature rises to 20,000 or 40,000 degrees F. Beyond the chromosphere is the tenuous corona, an extremely hot region with kinetic temperature measured in millions of degrees. Artificial satellites and space probes tell us that the corona, seen clearly only at the time of total eclipse of the Sun, envelops the Earth and extends far out into the solar system.

On the visible surface of the Sun, we have observed for centuries sunspots which wax and wane—coming to a peak once every eleven years. Recently we have recognized that there is always associated with sunspots a strong localized magnetic field. Surrounding the sunspots are active regions which change rapidly with time. Flares are relatively rare in occurrence, but when they do occur there is a major explosion on the surface of the Sun, with consequent violent eruptions in the radio and ultraviolet spectrums. Subsequently, sometimes as long as two days later, energetic particles ejected by the flare cause disturbances to occur in the Earth's magnetic field.

Very little is understood of flares and of the active regions on the Sun. There is, therefore, great interest in NASA's plan to place a solar observatory in orbit around the Earth and to fit it with spectroscopes so that active regions on the Sun can be measured in the ultraviolet and infrared. In this way the physics of the Sun and the relationship between solar activity and disturbances here on Earth may be better understood.

As we look farther out into space at the stars in our own galaxy, [the Milky Way] we find that these are of many kinds. They vary from the intensely hot and bright blue stars with surface temperatures much higher than the Sun's, through yellow stars much like the Sun, to the much older and cooler red stars.

The spectra of the very hot stars have their maximum intensity out in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum; only the visible part of the spectrum has been observed here on Earth. It is a part of the plan of the United States space program to put into orbit around the Earth an astronomical observatory which will have extremely fine controls on its positioning and will allow a powerful telescope to be pointed at individual hot stars with the full spectrum of the stars studied for the first time.

Spread out through the arms of our galaxy are tenuous clouds of hydrogen gas. In the close vicinity of the hot, bright stars, this gas becomes ionized and luminous. A good example is the great nebula in Orion. The orbiting observatories by observing in the ultraviolet will surely tell us much more about the distribution of hydrogen throughout our solar system and also between the stars in our galaxy.

An even more fundamental sort of information about the energetic processes agitating the ocean of interplanetary and interstellar space will be gathered by NASA through a brand new kind of astronomy: gamma-ray astronomy.

Gamma rays are the shortest and hardest hitting waves that come out of the transformation of mass of disintegrating atoms into energy. They are not electrically charged, like the positive proton and the negative electron. They are not, therefore, deflected by magnetic fields but travel in straight lines. Hence the directions from which they come can easily be determined. These directions ought to give us a clue to the mystery of the cosmic rays.

Cosmic rays are in themselves of tremendous interest. We know quite a bit about their nature, for they have been observed for half a century. Most of the primary cosmic rays reaching the earth are hydrogen nuclei, i.e., protons, traveling at nearly the velocity of light. A much smaller percentage are helium nuclei and fewer still are nuclei of heavier elements.

It is known that some cosmic rays originate in the Sun at the time of the solar flares. It is thought that the remainder are generated in one way or another far out in our galaxy and travel back and forth along the magnetic fields that are trapped in the spiral arms of the galaxy. Eventually, some impinge on the solar system and the Earth.

Being charged particles, however, cosmic rays are deflected by magnetic fields. Their points of origin are therefore debatable. But it has been established that those cosmic rays that bombard Earth's atmosphere shatter molecules in the air. Disintegrating atoms in the molecules emit gamma rays. Because the gamma rays travel in straight lines, a map of those regions of the sky where gamma-ray intensity is greatest will show where cosmic rays are most plentiful and may reveal their origin. Such a gamma-ray chart can be drawn with the help of a gamma-ray astronomy telescope satellite that NASA intends to launch into orbit soon. These gamma ray observations, along with X-rays and ultraviolet astronomy, will fill in many of the details in the maps we are slowly making of the universe.

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PERSONALITY PORTRAIT—LXII

CHANGING PARTNERS IN THE ATOM DANCE

Professor Edward Purcell Has Called the Tune

THE poet who exclaimed, "Alack, this world is full of change, change, change — nothing but change!" could have been speaking of the world in which Ed Purcell works. At 48, Ed is a Harvard professor of physics and Nobel prize winner. He won the prize in a branch of physics that was not yet taught when he chose his profession. Now he is working in another area that was not explorable in a laboratory until even more recently.

Throughout his career Edward Mills Purcell has been interested in fundamental particles of matter and waves of energy. The Nobel committee honored him for developing a new technique for the study of atomic nuclei. Now the protons and neutrons that constitute nuclei can be taken apart. New particles with a property that is called "strangeness" have been found, and the roles and relationships of such sub-nuclear things he finds the most enticing puzzle in the world.

For Professor Purcell this is a sabbatical year and he is spending it at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, working with other Nobel prize physicists and the world's newest, most powerful atom-smasher. It is spoken of as the AGS, which is short for alternating gradient synchrotron. It accelerates protons.

Such colossal, complex and costly machines have enabled high-energy physicists to reproduce phenomena that first were observed by investigators of cosmic rays in nature. The environment as well as the subject matter is new to Purcell, but this is the area in which he expects the next two decades' most important discoveries to be made. By 1980, his own achievements of the 1940's and '50's in other fields of physics will have figured in unforeseeable advances in electronics and communications, space and materials, astronomy and cosmology. But if he could read today any book that will be published twenty years hence, the first he would choose would be one about the fundamental nature of matter.

Purcell is a tall thin man with sharp gray eyes and a boyish smile. His sports jacket and relaxed manner would betray him instantly to a "What's My Line" panel as an Ivy League Professor.

His mother was a high school teacher, his father once taught in a country school, he married a teacher, and he is happiest in a classroom. He has the habit common to physicists of stepping to a blackboard whenever he wants to explain something. He is likely to scratch his sandy hair with a pencil before answering even a simple question. His home is in Cambridge near his roomy office in a typical Harvard hall. His wife and two sons are interested in music, but he is rather indifferent to it, and usually would rather go skiing or to an art gallery than to a concert.

"Diffident" is the word that best describes him. At meetings of the Physical Science Study Committee, which has been modernizing high school physics courses, he has seldom spoken out but everyone has listened when he did. He refers even to his work as a member of the President's Scientific Advisory Committee with such humility that one is likely to forget how highly and widely he is respected by scholars.

* * *

When he was a boy Ed Purcell never built a radio or played with a microscope or telescope, and the model airplanes that he did build never flew. But his father, who was then the general manager of a prosperous independent telephone company in Illinois, received the Bell System's technical magazine and reading it convinced Ed that he would like to be an electrical engineer.

When Ed went to Purdue to study engineering, his first course in physics bored him. Prof. Karl Lark-Horowitz, from Vienna, was building up Purdue's physics department in those days, however, and in basement and attic laboratories he and his men helped Purcell discover that pure science was for him more exacting than the exploitation of science.

Purdue gave Ed Purcell an honorary degree in engineering in 1953, and the engineers now building the Cambridge AGS call a key part of its power system "the Purcell choke." This is a mammoth array of plates and coils that he helped them design. Purcell is far more intrigued, however, by the problems of scientists using such machines than by the problems of the engineers who build them.

When graduated from Purdue, Purcell went to the Technishe Hochschule in Karlsruhe for a year as an international exchange student. He then earned his master's and his doctor's degrees in physics at Harvard, stayed on, and rose to the rank of full professor in 1949. Now he is a University Professor, a post which frees him from departmental chores and entitles him to teach whatever he wishes.

* * *

Purcell's first research dealt with electron optics. The war diverted him to urgent military problems and at the same time aroused his interest in the area in which his best known work would be done. As leader of a fundamental development group in the wartime Radiation Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he became associated with I. I. Rabi and others from Columbia University where "the whole field of nuclear moments and resonance had just been broken open." The immediate job was to develop microwave techniques for radar. The British had produced a powerful magnetron around which the M.I.T. laboratory was asked to build an airborne radar unit for night fighting. The device required use of shorter waves and higher frequencies than were then being employed. Purcell's group pushed on to see what could be done with still higher frequencies, and his postwar discoveries resulted largely from the interests and skills he acquired then.

* * *

The simplest atoms are those of hydrogen, in which the nucleus is a positively charged proton that is neutralized by a negatively charged electron. When Purcell returned to Harvard from the Radiation Laboratory—excited about the properties and relationships of such particles, and armed with fresh knowledge of high frequencies—he proceeded to use radio waves to improve the physicists' understanding of the exact relationship between protons and electrons.

Both of the hydrogen atom's tiny parts, the proton and the electron, spin like tops and act as magnets. The

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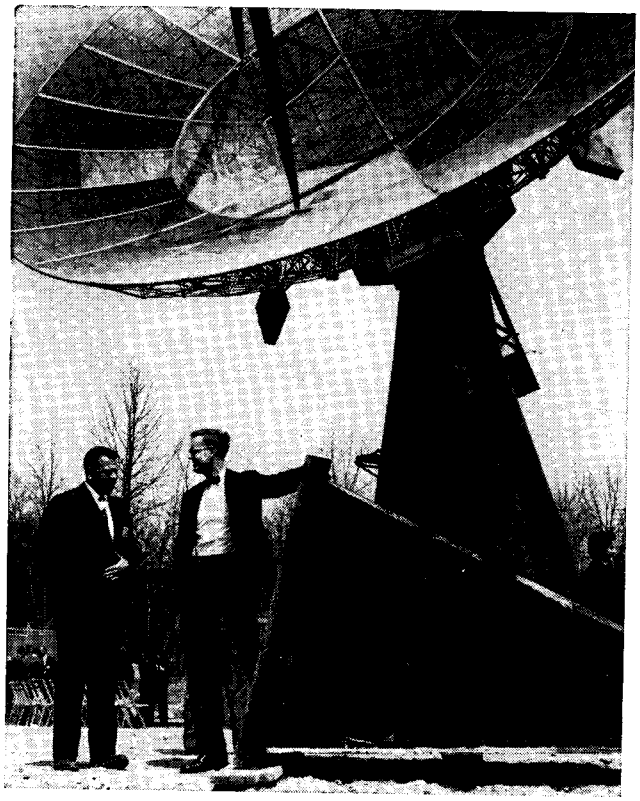

—*Harvard News Office.*

Dr. Edward Purcell (right) and Harold I. Ewen pay respects to wooden horn that first "heard" hydrogen atoms in space.

relationship between these two spinning little magnets can differ only in certain, precise ways. If it is changed, the atom must absorb or emit some energy, and the absorption or emission can occur only in certain, precise amounts. Purcell found a way to measure the extremely faint magnetic fields involved in those energy transfers.

What he did was to make atomic nuclei dance in rhythm with a radio wave. He and Drs. R. V. Pound and H. C. Torrey placed the atoms to be studied inside the core of a high frequency coil which, in turn, was in the field of a strong magnet. The magnetic force lined the little nuclear magnets up in a particular way. The experimenters then changed the orientation of the magnets by subjecting the magnets to radio waves. The waves had a frequency that permitted the atoms to absorb energy from the waves. This was the essence of the "almost incredibly refined procedure for resonating directly with nuclei" that the Nobel Committee hailed in giving Purcell its prize in 1952.

Separately, and at about the same time, Prof. Felix Bloch and his associates at Stanford University had developed another method of applying radio energy to nuclei, and Bloch shared the prize with Purcell. Theirs was not a spectacular, widely applauded advance when they made it in 1945. It has resulted, nevertheless, in acquisitions of much useful knowledge. In chemistry, for example, the technique proved surprisingly helpful in analysis of the structure of molecules.

Purcell himself gave one of the most dramatic demonstrations of the value of a deep understanding of atoms and radiation a few years after he had made the nuclei dance. This experiment was in astronomy. It arose from a Dutch astronomer's suggestion that Professor Purcell first heard about via the laboratory grapevine.

The magnetic axis of the spinning proton and that of the spinning electron in an atom of hydrogen may be parallel to each other or may be pointed in opposite directions. When one particle is flipped topsy-turvy—from the parallel to the anti-parallel position—a bit of energy is emitted. Even in the near emptiness of interplanetary space, an atom occasionally meets another atom, and sometimes emerges from such an encounter with one of its parts reversed. The energy that a single atom emits when the axis of one part is flipped around is much less than a mere pittance. Even so, Dr. H. C. Van de Hulst suggested, detectable amounts of radiation might be coming from some of the great hydrogen clouds in space.

Most electronic experts considered this idea fantastic at the time. Purcell, however, was by then quite familiar with sophisticated means of finding a faint signal in a vast amount of radio noise. He figured out with paper and pencil that Dr. Van de Hulst's idea was not preposterous. So, with Harold Ewen, Purcell built a radio telescope. The radiation emitted by the invisible hydrogen clouds in space was first detected with this instrument in 1951.

The wave length of hydrogen radiation is twenty-one centimeters long. Purcell and Ewen hunted it at that point in the spectrum, and found it.

Until Purcell and Ewen directed their attention to the twenty-one centimeter line, radio astronomers had concerned themselves mainly with much longer waves, and had been unable to find a guidepost in the noise they picked up. Purcell's discovery gave them a guidepost. Now they are plotting from it the positions and motions of the hydrogen clouds in the Milky Way, our galaxy, and learning more about the structure of the universe.

Physicists with whom Purcell still works at Harvard also are using twenty-one centimeter waves in another way. They employ the radiation in a device for "microwave amplification by stimulated emission of radiation" called a maser. A maser can be used either as a highly sensitive amplifier in an electronic circuit or as a clock. As a timekeeper it is expected to be 100,000 times more accurate than the best atomic clocks now running.

Still another momentous advance in electronic communication is promised by a M.I.T. study group in which Purcell has participated. The group found that irregularities in the ionosphere could be used as reflectors of some high frequency radiation. Ways were thus suggested for extending the range of television signals beyond the horizon of the transmitting station. One way would be to sow thin belts of very small fibers in the sky from space vehicles. Two such belts, properly placed to reflect signals, would make continuous communication possible between any two points on the earth's surface. M.I.T.'s Lincoln Laboratory is now working on such a signaling system. Purcell warmly supports space engineering proposals of this type, but is dubious about the wisdom of rushing a man into space.

* * *

Purcell's deep interest in fundamental concepts accounts for the irresistibly magnetic appeal for him of the subnuclear particles now. The high-energy physicists are now studying a long list of things called muons, pions, k-mesons, and hyperons which differ in mass, in the rapidity with which they decay, and in other ways that are extremely puzzling.

The physics in which Lark-Horowitz interested him at Purdue in the 1930's was largely love and string and sealing wax. In the 1940's he could make nuclei reveal some of their secrets without a single technician's help. In the 1950's home-made apparatus sufficed to prove the existence of the hydrogen clouds in space. But in the 1960's Purcell expects to have to work with costly equipment, and deal increasingly with business managers, accountants, and a great variety of other specialists, to stay on the frontier of physics.

—Volta Torrey.

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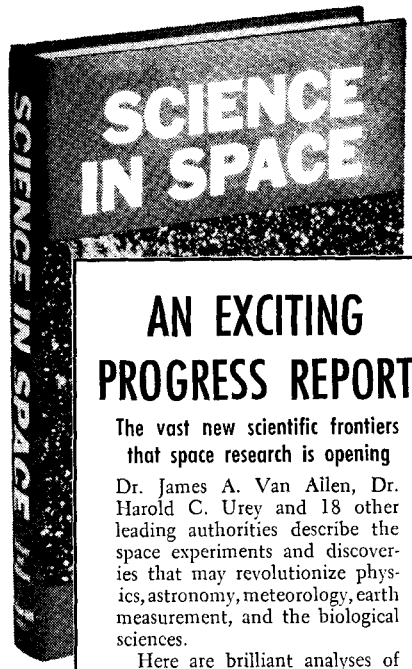

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SCIENCE IN BOOKS

THE FIRST TRANQUILIZER

The Neglected Story of Dr. William F. Lorenz

SO FAR as I know . . . the first fact . . . to portend hope in the sad science of treating mental illness . . . was . . . a very small fragment of fact. . . . The man who found this fact . . . in 1916 . . . is Dr. William F. Lorenz, a tough and wise physician, now living, actively, in retirement in the backwoods in North Wisconsin. In those days of forty years ago, Lorenz was professor of neuro-psychiatry at the University of Wisconsin. Bill is a Brooklyn German with a faint Brooklyn accent, a square jaw and square head, and the cold, farseeing eyes of a tank general.

In psychiatry Lorenz is an organicist, meaning he is on the hunt for facts, tangible, only for *things* he can get hold of, not for large words that may mean fifty different things to fifty people. . . He laughs at his own surprise at his own discovery. He calls it, modestly, not a discovery but an . . . accidental and totally unintentional . . . observation . . . of . . . an event until then not observed in human record. . . .

Lorenz had been asked by his friend, the late great pharmacologist Dr. Arthur S. Loevenhart, to bring . . . a mental patient with . . . no more mind . . . than a vegetable. Loevenhart was studying the action of sundry chemicals that might affect breathing when they were injected into the blood. Loevenhart wanted a human so utterly . . . oblivious that there'd be no so-called "psychological" effect, no deeper breathing at the moment the needle went into the patient's vein, before the chemical itself was injected. . . .

This man that Lorenz brought to Loevenhart was mute, rigid, with eyes either shut or staring blankly. He had no contact with reality. . . . He had not said a word for years.

Into an arm vein of this ex-human being went a small, perfectly safe injection of sodium cyanide. It went exactly as the doctor had ordered: the patient didn't bat an eye or move a muscle. He was stuporous. . . .

As the cyanide took hold, . . . he began breathing deep and deeper and deeper and faster. . . . Dr. Loevenhart, delighted, was intent, measuring this deeper breathing.

Suddenly the patient said, "Hello."

Eyes wide open now, he looked at Bill Lorenz, who saw a gleam of light. . . . The man smiled . . . and, when asked, gave his own name clearly. "Where are you?" asked Lorenz. "At the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute," said this man who had been mute for years.

For three, four, five minutes the dumb man talked. . . . Then, as the cyanide effect wore off, . . . his conversation trailed off into a mumble. His eyes went dead. . . .

Again and again . . . Lorenz . . . repeated the experiment on this . . . patient and other hopeless schizophrenics: a shot of sodium cyanide. Bringing on deeper breathing. Deeper, faster breathing followed by a dawning and then a high noon of clear-headedness. And then twilight and then black night again as the deep breathing died down. . . .

FOR some years . . . Lorenz . . . brooded alone, haunted by . . . the five-minute lucid interval in the doomed, incurable insane. Then Arthur Loevenhart, his old partner in that first sodium cyanide experiment . . . said . . . , "Maybe anything that'll stimulate breathing will do the same trick." . . .

So . . . in 1928 Lorenz and Loevenhart proved that merely inhaling mixtures of carbon dioxide and oxygen through an anesthetic mask brought on spells of lucidity to certain muddled, deeply depressed lunatics and stuporous, mute, rigid catatonic (the big word for stuporous mute and rigid) schizophrenics. . . . They unwound; they let go. . . . Their pale muddy faces turned a healthy pink. Their eyes that had been clamped shut . . . opened with a spark. . . . They became vivacious. . . . They winked at Bill Lorenz as if to say—"And *you* thought I was crazy." They stayed sane as long as thirty minutes.

"Their psychotic reactions seem to be entirely absent," wrote Lorenz. "The patients' thought and interests are amazingly normal. (They) . . . revealed past experiences that could well account for their deep depressions." . . .

Why not appeal to their minds now, in this precious lucid interval? Why not try psychotherapy? . . . Lorenz tried earnestly to argue their rigid stupors and their deep blues out of them, tried to sweep all their mental cobwebs out with a broom of cheer-

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ful sympathetic words. The carbon dioxide-oxygen inhalations gave him time for a thirty-minute sermon on how wrong their minds had been to drive their brains insane. The patients, breathing deeply, agreed absolutely, admitting they had been really foolish to have gone crazy. Then their breathing quieted. Then they began to mumble. Then they began to look gloomy. Then they turned pale. And they were blank again. . . .

"Psychotherapy? We found its therapeutic results to be negligible," wrote Lorenz. "No lasting benefits. . . ."

In 1929 . . . there at the Wisconsin Psychiatric Institute lay a lady, mute and rigid. Nurses couldn't get through her fog . . . she had to be tube fed to be kept alive; she could take no care of her natural needs; she lay . . . in a curled-up position. Lorenz's assistant, Dr. William Bleckwenn, was trying this and that to relieve the terrible tenseness . . . to make her a bit more comfortable. At last, Bleckwenn snowed her under with a big injection of sodium amytal; and she went limp . . . in what was far deeper than mere sleep . . . with the only signs of life an almost imperceptible breathing and the beating of her heart. . . . She lay for hours. . . . At last she began to stir. . . . The woman opened her eyes and looked at Bleckwenn and asked him—"Doctor, what's the score?" . . .

"Score of what?" asked Bleckwenn.

"Of the football game—Purdue-Wisconsin," the woman said. "They're playing it right now. You know that, Doctor. Who's ahead?"

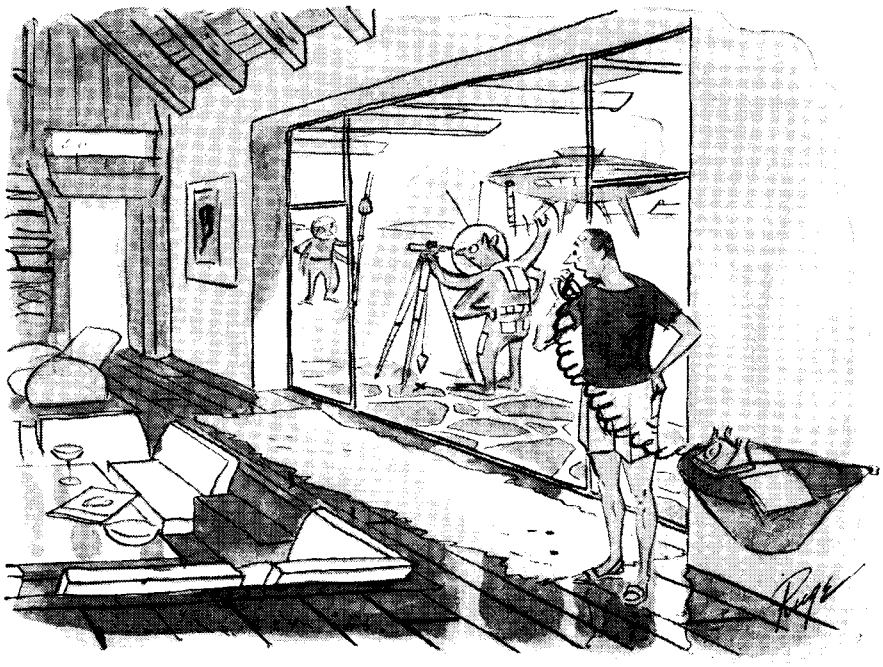
This staggered Bleckwenn, and well it might. . . . This woman, demented, completely withdrawn, had heard and understood . . . his talk . . . to Lorenz . . . about the game while they were getting ready for the amytal injection. . . . From the outside this woman was totally crazy; her brain, inside was sound and sane—*but unable to convey it to the outside world.* . . .

Now lucid, up out of her deep amytal anesthesia, this lady sat up, ate a hearty meal unaided, went to the bathroom under her own direction, and smoked a cigarette. "Could they bring my baby to me?" she asked. "They took her away before I ever had a chance to hold her." . . .

For the next two years . . . this demented woman daily awoke out of deep sleep brought on by amytal, and stayed clearheaded and sane. For eight hours a day every day for two years. She played with her baby many times. She talked happily with her old father and mother, who were in tears to see her so much better. For seven to eight hours a day she was sane, behaving in every way like a normal human being. Then daily she fell into a normal sleep; and, daily, when she awoke she was rigid and demented. After two years of this eerie routine, she died.

Lorenz and Bleckwenn now turned to many of the insane in the hospital who were so rigid, mute, so out of touch that they had to be tube fed. Daily the patients sat up like so many ladies and gentlemen to eat their dinner, after awakening out of deep sleep brought on routinely by amytal. They woke up next morning—crazy one and all.

—Paul De Kruif,
in "A Man Against Insanity"
(Harcourt, Brace, $3.95)



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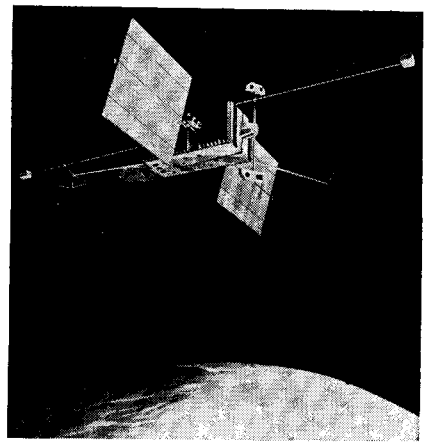

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LETTERS TO THE SCIENCE EDITOR

MORE SNOW

WE, TOO, HAVE NO inclination to join in a slanging match over your publication of Sir Robert Watson-Watt's views on C. P. Snow's Godkin Lectures, but I should like to reply to your statement (*SR* April 1) that "representatives of Harvard University Press . . . recognize and freely acknowledge that they invited such reaction by allowing *Life* magazine to print an excerpt from the book in advance of the book's publication date."

We did not "invite" such reaction. The material in *Life* was copyright and should not have been quoted without permission. Sir Robert admitted using the book in preparation of his article and, despite his disclaimer, this was in essence a book review. We heartily second Professor Jacques Barzun's warning of the chaos that can ensue from attacking a book from an advance copy before publication, and we protested the timing of your action as soon as we knew of it.

I need not point out to you that the authorized printing of excerpts (as those in *Life* from the Snow book) in advance of publication is a standard practice. Indeed, we have made arrangements on a number of occasions with you for similar use. I do not deny that such advance use does make the material widely available and subject to discussion, but I must remind you that it never has been construed as an invitation to review the book.

I request you to print this letter in the earliest possible issue to clarify the embarrassing situation in which you have placed us by your misrepresentation.

MARK CARROLL,
Harvard University Press.
Cambridge, Mass.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *SR's Science Editor confesses to an error. He should not have said that* "representatives *of Harvard University Press . . . recognize and freely acknowledge that they invited such reaction. . . ." He should have said that "a* representative *of Harvard University Press*—one who often speaks for the Press"—*had given such recognition and acknowledgement. This attitude was communicated in a telephone conversation initiated in SR's office in New York. The conversation was known to Mark Carroll before he wrote the above letter, which must therefore be accepted as formal repudiation of the position previously expressed informally.*

SR's Editor appends the following observations:

Mr. Carroll's central objection is to prepublication reviewing of a book. There can be no argument with this general principle. In the present case, however, SR's editors did not believe that the principle was relevant for two reasons:

1) The material was given originally in the form of the Godkin Lectures at Harvard and therefore subject to press coverage and comment;

2) The publication of a substantial part of the material in Life magazine is a specific fact of public circulation. The copyright in Life applies to direct and extensive quoting from the article and not to paraphrase or comment. Once Harvard University Press authorized publication in Life ahead of the appearance in book form whatever privileged status it might otherwise have enjoyed was lost.

Mr. Carroll accepts the fact that the advance use of the book makes it subject to widespread discussion but questions the right of SR to "review" the book in advance. We believe it virtually impossible to make a distinction between a very long article in Life, open to comment, and its later publication in a very short book.

N.C.

MORE CENSORSHIP

IN RE: "THEIR (UN) APPOINTED ROUNDS" in 1 April '61 *SR*, p. 47. Has President Kennedy yet ordered an end to the censorship of certain mail going out of this country? A few months ago a friend of mine attempted to send a letter to the Olympia Press in Paris. Whether it was to order one of their esoteric literary publications, or one of their pornographic publications, or merely to wish them a happy St. Crispin's Day, I do not know, nor, apparently, did the post office; the letter was returned unopened by the P.O. Terminal Annex in Los Angeles to the sender, with the stamp to the effect that they refuse to accept mail directed to that address.

DONALD S. FITCH.
Covina, Calif.

NO VIRUS

THE PERSONALITY portrait of Dr. Cora Downs in the April 1 issue gives the reader excellent highlights of an admirable and dedicated scientist.

One major correction. Tularemia, whether diagnosed in California or Kansas, has always been a bacterial infection. The causative agent is a rod shaped organism called Pasteurella tularensis. Viral organism can be rightfully linked with many known diseases but not tularemia.

MARY NAKAMA.
Los Angeles, Calif.

THOUGHTS ON THINKING

I AM AFRAID that Dr. Bellman (*SR*, 5/1/61), in an otherwise interesting article, confused causal and cognitive determinism when he stated that quantum mechanics and probability theory repudiate "a deterministic view of the universe which asserts that the future is uniquely determined by the present". While the Principle of Uncertainty of quantum mechanics may forever deny man the ability to predict actions (cognitive determinism) on the atomic level, it does not deny that there is a cause (casual determinism) for these actions. And likewise in probability theory we relinquish cause and effect relationships only in the sense that we can not have cognitive determinism.

This the assertion that "the future is uniquely determined by the present" is repudiated only if we are speaking of cognitive determinism. It may be true if we are speaking of casual determinism. Any discussion of determinism that does not distinguish between these two forms will quickly become shrouded in a hopeless web of confusion.

DUNCAN C. BLANCHARD.
Woods Hole, Mass.

IN YOUR APRIL 1 ISSUE your Science Editor, Mr. Lear, states: "There was a time, immediately after the modern high-speed computer—the so-called electronic brain—came into being, when mathematicians believed that they could discover some of the secrets of the human mind by studying the behavior of the fantastic counting machines they had invented. This dream faded gradually with the passage of time, until now it is recognized that computers can do only what they are told to do and that any secrets they pry out of the minds that instruct them will be mere confirmatory reflections of the one known source of thought."

It is a matter of record that both psychological theories of human problem-solving and neurophysiological theories of brain function have been simulated on computing machines. This allows us to go back and to revise our initial theories so that their consequences will agree with the facts to an ever-increasing degree.

Now let me turn to the critical question of how we discover theories in the first place. "Do we have any adequate theories about how we discover theories? This seems to be the central question that Mr. Bellman entertains as the core of his discussion.

Here it is critically important to recognize that modern logic is completely irrelevant to the above question. No logician would ever suggest that logic is a tool for discovery. Logic is not the science of how we solve problems—rather, it is the science of justifying the relationships between a given problem and its proposed solution. Logic is a tool for analyzing relationships between premises and conclusions, problems and solutions—but it is *not* the instrument for *finding* conclusions.

M. E. MARON.
Santa Monica, Calif.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Insofar as the uses of logic are concerned, there are at least two widely respected books that support Richard Bellman's point of view: "Induction and Analogy in Mathematics" and "Patterns of Plausible Inference," both written by George Polya and published by the Princeton University Press.*

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Canada

Continued from page 18

investment has grown too fast; that solution of the problem, which is really greater in appearance than in actual fact, could come by what they call "Canadianization." Under such a program, equity shares in the subsidiaries of American companies operating in Canada would be made available; top management would be Canadian; Canadian boards of directors would have greater power of decision than they now have; more research would be done in Canada.

The Canadian-American Committee, made up of leaders on both sides of the border, representing business, labor, and the general public, released early in February the results of its study "Policies and Practices of United States Subsidiaries in Canada." The group finds that "in certain respects the criticism which some Canadians—including some in high places—make of U.S. business firms in Canada is unreasonable. Often it involves sweeping generalizations based on the alleged actions of a few companies. Sometimes it calls for policy changes which it would be unrealistic to expect in any business." And, the report adds, such criticism "ignores the sincere and successful efforts of many U.S.-owned firms to be as good 'corporate citizens' in Canada as they are in the United States."

To many Canadians with perspective, the heavy U.S. private investment in Canada is helpful rather than harmful. In addition, as Canada grows more industrialized there will be sufficient Canadian savings that will be channelled into Canadian economic development.

BUT what concerns thoughtful Canadians more than the large U.S. ownership of industry in Canada is the current support of neutralism. It is related, they feel, not only to anti-Americanism but, much worse, to a feeling of hopelessness in the struggle between the free nations and the Soviet Union. It is also related, they say, to the fact that many intellectuals, out of their frustrations, have converted their old antagonisms against the British, who are no longer as important relatively in world power politics, into antagonism against the USA. From that position they have moved into the dangerous area of neutralism.

How deep is neutralism in Canada? How can Canada, whose historic role has been that of honest broker between the U.S. and the U.K., turn to the neutral nations for inspiration when its own deepest interests and instincts remain with the British and Americans?

The outward signs of neutralism in Canada today are numerous. Neutralism is present in some levels of Canada's own External Affairs Department. It is present in some reaches of the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, which has the only functioning television and radio networks in Canada. It is present among some of the country's younger academic groups.

A number of signs point to its strength. One of the best-selling nonfiction works last year, by Canadian standards of sales, was "Peacemaker or Powder-Monkey." Its author, James M. Minifie, is the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Washington correspondent. He urges Canada to get out of both NATO and NORAD, and to proclaim a policy of neutrality. Moreover, he argues that the United States is deliberately destroying Canadian independence.

ANOTHER sign of the growth of neutralism in Canada is the problem the Liberal Party had at its national rally in Ottawa last January, when those who will someday have to take office had to beat down neutralist resolutions from younger party members. Lester B. Pearson, former Minister of External Affairs, and now leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, repudiated both neutralism and anti-Americanism.

An additional sign of neutralism's strength was shown at the convention of the Co-Operative Commonwealth Federation in Regina last summer. This party, whose general philosophy is roughly like that of the British Labor Party, fought the issue between those who support neutralism and those who support the Western alliance. The neutralists won by a narrow margin. And on March 28, the present leader of the CCF party in the House of Commons, Hazen Argue, called for Canada's withdrawal from NATO.

However, when the party meets in Ottawa next August to join with organized labor in forming a new party the tide will probably be turned. Furthermore, Premier T. C. Douglas, of Saskatchewan, who will likely emerge as the New Party leader, is no neutralist.

The Conservative Party, which has formed the government of Canada since 1957, is officially opposed to neutralism. But there does exist a strong streak of anti-Americanism among many of its members, though little trace of neutralism.

There are, however, powerful forces in Canada that have not made themselves heard clearly in the Great Debate involving anti-Americanism, neu-

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in SR's May 13th issue

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tralism, and Canada's commitments to Britain, France, and the United States in the struggle against the USSR—not to speak of its commitment to freedom.

These counterforces are deep and strong. They know that Canada must face the fact that she is a middle power and can't call the shots with the authority of the U.S. or the U.K. or France. They face the fact that four out of five titles on the magazine newsstands in Canada are non-Canadian; that Canadians buy 65 million copies of Canadian magazines every year as against 160 million copies of American magazines in the same period. They hope the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Publications will somehow make it easier for Canadian magazines to compete satisfactorily with the overflow of American magazines. They know it is impossible for Canada to turn out as many films or books or TV shows (both good and bad) or plays as the U.S., whose population is ten times greater.

Intellectuals like Frank Underhill, former professor of history at the University of Toronto and long a respected voice in Canada's academic world, has already attacked the trends in Canada toward neutralism, anti-Americanism, and the withdrawal from world responsibilities. Just a few weeks ago he told the winter conference of the Canadian Institute of Public Affairs: "Our survival depends on the survival of the U.S. and we should stand with them."

THE Canadian Minister of National Defense, Douglas Harkness, in his first policy address since taking office, got some strong public support in mid-February when he said: "The responsible player in the international game makes the most of the cards he has been dealt. We should invite jeers rather than cheers if we attempted to play India's game with Canada's hand. . . . I do think we should stop kidding ourselves about Canada and look at the facts. We Canadians by geography, by culture, by tradition, and by our very sense of freedom are firmly committed to a contribution to the defense of the democratic world. It seems to me there is very little point of hiding our heads in the sand and expecting someone else to do our job for us."

Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, who ended the Liberal Party rule in 1957 after twenty-two years, expounded his vision of Canada in powerful terms to the Canadian voters. It was an appeal to Canadian nationalism, as distinct from anti-Americanism. It is his government that has the responsibility for the defense of Canada and there are clear signs that he is leading it toward a defense policy that is the antithesis of neutralism.

He is an admirer of General Eisenhower. His relations with him were and are warm. He was charmed with President Kennedy after his visit to the White House and in his report to the House of Commons on his return said: "I have returned to Ottawa reinforced in my conviction that with good will and constructive endeavor on both sides there is no problem which we cannot sumount. . . . The President revealed a ready desire to preserve the distinctive quality of the Canadian-United States partnership, with each nation discharging its responsibility toward the attainment of the common purpose and without the sacrifice of sovereignty by either country."

ON May 16, President Kennedy, following in the footsteps of Truman and Eisenhower, will address a joint session of Parliament. Perhaps it will be the beginning of still another fresh start in the relationship between the two countires.

The tide, however, flows strong in Canada against the United States. Until the power factors in opposition to anti-Americanism and neutralism make themselves heard steadily instead of sporadically, there will be no important diminution of the present outcries.

Meanwhile, Americans will have to understand and sympathize with what is happening in their neighbor's house, for Canadians are in another of their periodic turmoils. While the debate grows more intense as it is further joined, a lot of harsh things will be said which will doubtless make Americans' ears burn—that is, if they are listening.

FRASER YOUNG'S

LITERARY CRYPT NO. 928

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 928 will be found in the next issue.

Q APFRIQK RB Q ACFBGK MDG AGPFB FRLDICGPB RKSRLKQIRGK RKIG IDC MFGKL IDRKLB.

XDCBICFIGK.

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 927

A reactionary is a somnambulist walking backward.

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT.

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NEAR EAGLE HARBOR, MICHIGAN. Season: June 1st-October 1st. $1,000. Monthly rates available. 2 bedroom cottage, modern kitchen, fireplace. Water on both sides. Agate beaches. Completely secluded. References. Box S-359.

VERMONT COTTAGE for two. Season May-September 15th. $300. Details P.O. Box 41, Bradford, Vermont.

WATERFRONT, Long Beach North, Long Island. Unique view 4 rooms, fireplace, spacious. $1,500. GEneral 2-6752.

DENNIS, CAPE COD—circa 1780. Modernized kitchen, 4 double bedrooms, living room, dining room. Private beach. June 15th-September 15th. Box S-471.

WOODSTOCK, VERMONT. Attractive Cape Cod, private estate, high in mountains. $700 season. References. Box S-713.

EAST HAMPTON boat and land lubbers. Artist's home designed for creative living. PLaza 7-0640 NYC, EAst Hampton 4-1888.

WELLFLEET, CAPE COD. Cottage sleeps five. $500 season. Box 116, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

LONG ISLAND. Waterfront, swimming, boating, private dock. Modern house, view, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, dishwasher, washer-dryer, enclosed yard. $1,600—4 month season. Box S-489.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD. June 15th-August 1st. 5 bedroom house, Chilmark. Grounds and view. Quiet. 1½ baths. Freezer. Washer. Rowboat. $800. ALgonquin 4-1456 NYC, Box S-706.

GUEST HOUSE, Washington Island, Wisconsin. Modern, delightful privacy. Sunnybreeze Farm.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS—small cottage adjoining golf club. 2 adults, 2 children. Screened summer house, vegetable garden. $600 season. Box S-703.

HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE—June 24th to August 1st. 2 bedroom house, 2 baths, every convenience. P.O. Box 729, Phone 1471.

NANTUCKET ISLAND—Quaint 'Sconset cottage. $900 season—July $450, $500 August through Labor Day. Sleeps 6. Bath, half bath. Box S-463.

LONG ISLAND. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, woodlands, near beach. Scott, 305 Broadway, NYC. WOrth 2-2826.

COLORADO SPRINGS. 2 bedroom home for summer. $125 monthly. Box S-483.

SPACIOUS RESIDENCE near Tanglewood. Extensive views, springs. 7 rooms, baths. Summer, fall. Rev. Henry Hagenah, Stockbridge, Massachusetts.

SHARON, CONNECTICUIT. Charming studio cottage on lovely secluded brook. Sleeps 3. Completely furnished. Available monthly or for season. Phone Sharon, ENdicott 4-5357.

HOUSES FOR EXCHANGE

HOLIDAY HOME EXCHANGE BUREAU will arrange between reputable approved people. Write 813 Inwood Court. Grants. New Mexico.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

FRIENDSHIP, MAINE. 30 acres, house, barn. $5,250. Box S-216.

UNIMPROVED SCENIC LOTS on excellent yacht harbor. Accessible. Write Mrs. J. H. Hurst, Lubec, Maine.

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Furnished

ARTISTS-TEACHERS—2 bedroom, twin beds, kitchens. New apartments in Gloucester on water. Adjoining Art Center. $800 for season, June to October. Murray Hills, Inc., P.O. Box 1, Burlington, Massachusetts.

JULY-AUGUST. NYC. 4½ rooms. Completely furnished, well-maintained building, good street, West Side. Suitable family, one disciplined child. No pets. Box S-490.

LEXINGTON at 34th. Comfortable 2½, sublet June-September. Grand piano, practice privileges. $100. References. MUrray Hill 9-7427 NYC.

FURNISHED APARTMENT NYC. One room, Central Park West. Full view, 16th floor, all hotel facilities. Now to Fall. $160 monthly. Box S-705.

NEAR COLUMBIA, NYC. 2-3 women. Summer. $175 month. Box S-469.

SUBLET 4 room apartment June 10th-August 31st. $350. Manhattan. TRafalgar 3-3147.

LOWER FIFTH AVENUE. Ideal New York summer. Two rooms. Terrace. Quiet. June 1st-late fall. Box S-737.

CAMPS

ADIRONDACK WOODCRAFT CAMPS. 36th year. Boys 7-18. 5 age groups. Near Old Forge. William Abbott, Box 2385, Fayetteville, New York.

TURQUOISE TRAIL EXPEDITION for girls 12-16 years of age. Caravan camping at spectacular sites in New Mexico and Utah. Archaeological digging. Indian ceremonials and horseback riding at base camp in Zuni Mountains. 10th year. 24 girls and five leaders. Also boys' groups. Hillis L. Howie, 534 Woodleaf Court, St. Louis 22, Missouri.

VACATIONS

BLUEBERRY HILL! Apple blossoms! Nothing whatever to do. Lucullan food. The Mastertons, Brandon, Vermont.

ROAD'S END, Lake Pleasant, New York. Informal, rustic, beautiful. American Plan—Housekeeping.

COLONIAL CHARM midst wooded Litchfield Hills. Trout stream. Casual, intimate: luscious food. Swimming pool—horses, golf, lake nearby. Country auctions, summer theatre. Lewis & Mary Fisher, Bantam, Connecticut.

CAMP CONIFER, for families or couples, Kezar Lake and The White Mountains. Couples $150 weekly. Peter S. Davey, Lovell, Maine.

WILL SHARE hilltop home informally with few special persons of limited budget, appreciative of peace, beauty, old world charm. Mrs. Apolant, Worcester, New York.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL, Ogunquit 2, Maine. Perfect seaside relaxation. Art Colony. Beach. Playhouse. Bountiful meals. Folder.

LIKE THE COUNTRY? Come to Graymont, a Colonial home. Good food. R.D.2, Middlebury, Vermont.

NANTUCKET, fascinating island 30 miles at sea, yet only one hour by air from New York or Boston: Miles of white sand beach, surf bathing (Water averages 72°), golf, sailing, all your favorite sports, varied entertainment. Modern hotels, inns, guest houses. Excellent restaurants. Free illustrated booklet. Information Service, Nantucket 16, Massachusetts.

VACATIONS

THE LOOKOUT, Ogunquit 2, Maine. One of New England's foremost resort hotels. New swimming pool. Beautiful grounds, gardens. Exceptional meals. Open June 25th. Color folder.

SAN FRANCISCO ON A BUDGET? Charming, centrally located. Hotel Beresford. 635 Sutter Street.

OGUNQUIT. Famous summer vacation center, smooth, uncrowded beaches, numerous activities. Artists' colony, summer theatre, shopping center, deep-sea fishing, golf, movies. Hotels, guest houses, motels, cottages, restaurants, tea rooms. For information write Information Bureau, Ogunquit 15, Maine.

GREEN SHADOWS INN, OLD LYME, Connecticut. Open all year.

CHRISTMAS TREE INN. AAA. Delightfully informal lakeside resort with private cottages nestled in pines. Central dining room and lodge. Excellent meals. Sandy beach, good fishing. Open late May to mid-September. Bridgton 5, Maine.

HERITAGE HILL—Holland (RFD Southbridge), Massachusetts. Carefree relaxation, spacious rooms, food aplenty. Brochure.

FOUR SEASONS LODGE. Magnificent views overlooking Lake Sunapee. Rooms, motel, good food, AAA. Write The Gallups, Sunapee 5, New Hampshire.

CRESTMONT INN, Eagles Mere, Pennsylvania. Fun for the whole family in the scenic Alleghenies. Modern hotel rooms, cottages. Superb food. Golf, tennis, riding, water sports, shuffleboard. Golf, tennis pros. Directors for tots, teens. Opens June 16th. Folder. W. T. Dickerson, President.

LIKE SWIMMING, GOLF, SPORTS, excellent meals? You'll thoroughly enjoy your vacation at this delightful country inn. All sports on our 250 acre estate. Informal social events; entertainment. $12-$18 day includes meals. Open all year. For color folder, reservations write A. Gordon Moody, Manager, The Northfield, East Northfield 46, Massachusetts.

IRELAND. Sporting estate with 52,000 acres shooting, salmon river, lakes, trout streams. Excellent cuisine and cellar. Reservations necessary. Request booklet. Brefini Lodge, Dromahair, County Leitrim.

YOU'LL LOVE Sky Lodge & Motel . . . informal, complete resort. Pool, golf, excellent food, cocktail lounge. 2 miles north of Jackman. E. R. Landgraf, Moose River, Maine.

WORLD-FAMOUS FISHING PORT and vacation area on cool, picturesque Cape Ann. Beaches, fishing, boating. For pictorial, informative folder write City Manager, Gloucester 5, Massachusetts.

"CHARMING!" "TASTEFUL!" our guests exclaim. Send for color folder. Forty Acres Inn, Pike, New Hampshire.

THE IMPROBABLE INN for artists (and compatible personnel) 21-40 years. Lodging, studios, one-world cuisine. $50 weekly. Bay Street Studio, Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Brochure!

EAGLE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Jackson 16, New Hampshire. Overlooks Wildcat Valley. Square mile estate with golf, swimming pool. All summer sports, social program. Excellent meals. June 30th-October 16th. Color folder.

OFF-THE-BEATEN-TRACK nearby resorts. Call LOrraine 8-0700 NYC.

PEMAQUID SEMINAR: Stimulating and informal vacations for thinking people. Writing, lectures, discussions. For 1961 pamphlet write: Box 386, Damariscotta, Maine.

UP-ISLAND on Martha's Vineyard, you're away from frantic joy-mills, free as a gull. Picturesque harbor to paint, beautiful beaches, tennis, cycling, scholarly retreats. Modern cottages for 2 to 6 guests. New England home cooking at its best. Lower June rates. Menemsha Inn, Menemsha 21, Massachusetts.

WINHALL MOUNTAIN LODGE—An oasis of peace and beauty in the lofty Green Mountains. Continental cuisine. Brochure. Manchester, Vermont.

CAPE COD country inn, open May 26th. High Brewster, Brewster, Massachusetts.

(Continued on page 78)

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VACATIONS

(Continued from page 77)

HIRAM BLAKE CAMP on Penobscot Bay, Cape Rosier, Maine, announces 45th Consecutive Season. Cottage resort on American Plan. Nature-loving, sea-going. Cruiser, island lobster picnics, sailing, fishing, seabathing, trails, hiking. Comfortable, economical, and good Maine food. Descriptive literature.

IVES LAKE, in the heart of the Huron Mountains. Catch a Rainbow, hunt a mushroom, read a book, bring the kids. Write Howard Paul, Big Bay, Michigan.

GOOSE COVE LODGE *on Deer Isle, Maine. In East* Penobscot Bay. Sailing, fishing, hiking and picnics. Trained naturalist for nature lovers. An artist's paradise. Write for brochure. Dr. R. A. Waldron, Owner-Manager, P. O. Sunset, Maine.

MEXICO. Jocotepec, Jalisco—at Lake Chapala. HOTEL LA QUINTA. Relaxed living, spotless rooms, private bath. Home cooking. Modest rates—special rates schools, groups. Write.

WINDY HILL, R.D. Box 160. Walden, New York. Informal, friendly. Music, books, sports, natural lake. *Newburgh: JOhn 2-1232. Open May 26th.*

THE WESTTOWN FARM HOUSE, an old fashioned country inn, 21 miles west of Philadelphia. Beautiful Pennsylvania countryside. Excellent meals. Pleasant rooms. In the cultural atmosphere of a Quaker school campus, with library privileges, use of private lake and tennis courts. Within walking distance of Chase Tennis Camp and day camp under direction of Westtown School faculty. Reservations by week, month, or year-round. Marion Weller, Manager, Westtown, Pennsylvania.

PELICAN COVE—Florida Keys. Immaculate oceanside apartments, beach, swimming, fishing, skindiving, shelling, birdwatching, loafing. Literate, congenial company on balmy tropical isle. Tom and Carolyn Brown, Islamorada.

TUILAUVENT—Maple Road, Brewster, New York. Telephone 9-8106. Only 50 miles from NYC, a beautifully located and secluded country place. Ideal for relaxing weekends and vacation. Comfortable rooms. French cooking. Moderate rates.

WATERVILLE INN—For nearly a century a resort unchanged in its essential character. In the White *Mountain National Forest. Comfortable Inn, golf* course, swimming, tennis and miles of pleasant hiking trails along streams and cascades. Folder. Advance reservations requested. Waterville Valley, Campton P.O., New Hampshire.

PICTURE-BOOK VILLAGE off beaten path. Relaxing *historic Inn. Small-town events.* Pool, 5 acres grounds, brook. Folder. The Tavern, Grafton, Vermont.

THE MANOR in Asheville, North Carolina, welcomes creative people. Pleasing rates, beautiful surroundings.

IN FT. LAUDERDALE take FRENCH LEAVE. Efficiencies, bedroom apartments. TV. Pool. Public beach. Free Color Brochure. Write: FRENCH LEAVE, 4228 Ocean Drive, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.

FORTYISH OR MORE? Exquisite loafing at The Woodside, Cresco, Pennsylvania. Brochure S. June 23rd-October 16th.

LIKE THE OCEAN? Your choice, hotel or de luxe motel. Informal, quiet yet near activities. Folder. Colonial Inn, Ogunquit 5, Maine.

WHITNEYS' . . . Charming Inn off beaten **path.** Rooms, Cottages, Motel. All seasonal sports. Famous food. AAA. Open all year. Our folder tells all. Bill & Betty Whitney, Jackson 10, New Hampshire.

BROOKFIELD CRAFT CENTER *offers a craft vacation* working with nationally-known instructors. Delightful surroundings. Brochure. Brookfield, Connecticut.

RESTFUL ISLAND RESORT, perfect for seacoast vacation, 20 ferry trips daily. Folder. Squirrel Inn, Box 8, Squirrel Island, Maine.

POCONOS. Outstanding studio housekeeping units. Beautiful estate. Write for informative brochure. The Robbins Farm, Saylorsburg, 6, Pennsylvania.

VACATIONS

ASOLO THEATRE COMEDY FESTIVAL in unique Sarasota, Friday, July 14th through Wednesday, August 16th. Only theatre festival of its kind, presented in the only authentic 18th Century Italian theatre in America. Seventeenth and 18th Century comedy and opera as originally performed. Sponsored by John and Mabel Ringling Museum of Art and Florida State University. All this . . . and unique Sarasota's fabulous beaches, fishing and golf . . . artists and writers, architects and musicians . . . makes the Sarasota Vacation Area: Sarasota, Venice, Englewood and their Keys—most popular with people who want to mix relaxation with stimulating company. Family budget rates for summer. Write Sarasota County Chamber of Commerce for illustrated, informative brochures. P.O. Box 308R, Sarasota, Florida.

CARIBBEAN CRUISING—Comfortable charter yachts; congenial captains, competent crews, captivating cruising centre, cool climate, conservative costs. Cable or correspond (airmail) V.E.B. Nicholson & Sons, St. Johns, Antiqua, W.I.

AKERMAN HOUSE. Newfound Lake. Real hospitality in a country setting. Near sandy bathing beaches. Ideal for families. Some rooms with bath $45.50-$56 weekly with abundant food. Bristol, New Hampshire. Telephone 4-5734.

SUMMIT. Sumptuous ski lodge! Special summer rates. Folder. Sherburne, Vermont.

THE FALES. 500 acres woodland beauty. Excellent food. Williamstown, Massachusetts.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, Bald Head Cliff, Ogunquit 5, Maine. Swimming pool 72°. Quiet, informal. Cocktail lounge. All sports. Reasonable with or without meals. Brochure. Maurice Weare, Manager. WELLS (Midway) 6-5662.

SANIBEL ISLAND, FLORIDA. Shell collectors' paradise. Swimming, fishing, boating. Private cottages available $35 to $100 weekly. Write Sanibel-Captiva Real Estate Company.

PILOT HOUSE CLUB, Nassau, located on the picturesque Bahamian waterfront. 6 nights, 7 days, for $97 *per person, modified American Plan. Air-con*ditioned accommodations. Rates also include art instruction by well-known American artist during month of June. Write or phone Charlie Jenkins, Jenkins-Gibson, Hotel Representatives, 40 West 55th Street, New York 19. JUdson 6-3070.

JUNE VACATION IN VERMONT. Private lake. Unique woodland setting. American Plan. Hidden Lake Lodge and Cottages, Marlboro, Vermont.

ISLAND RETREAT—Charming living quarters. Breakfast privileges. Excellent meals nearby. Ocean, forests, headlands. Reasonable. "Tree Tops," Monhegan Island, Maine.

KANDAHAR LODGE, Manchester, Vermont. Beautiful vacationland in a setting of rare, natural beauty. Elevation 2,000' midst the Green Mountain National Forest. Restful, informal, sports. New heated swimming pool. Excellent food, accommodations. Folder.

HOTEL PLAYA MAZATLAN, directly on beautiful beach, tropical setting. Excellent international cuisine, best in Mexico. $15.60 double occupancy. American Plan. Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

SNOWBIRD MOUNTAIN LODGE, Robbinsville, North Carolina. Small, secluded, informal. Picturesque mountaintop location bordering Great Smokies. Folder.

HOLIDAY HOUSE. Castine, Maine. Waterfront hotel, private bathrooms. Request colored brochure.

IT'S PHILADELPHIA for a writer's vacation during National Writers' Week, June 4th-10th. Historical environment, excellent workshops and lectures at conference. Write: P.R.W.C., Box 897, Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania.

PISGAH FOREST INN. Always cool, log fires, friendly hosts. Trails in Natural Wilderness. Box SR433, Candler, North Carolina.

PARADOXICAL: that an island does give a larger sense of space and time. Perhaps because **island** living seems to cancel "unborn Tomorrow and dead Yesterday?" Or because the surge of the sea, the sweep of the sky, erase the mainland's frantic complexities? The Island Inn, Monhegan Island, Maine. June-September.

TRAVEL

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR NEXT TRIP to New York. New York is inexpensive if you don't insist on running with the herd. Stay at the Hotel Paris and use our folder: "New York for Free." All rooms with bath; free swimming pool; family rates. Write to M.L. Walter, Hotel Paris, New York 25.

VISIT ST. PIERRE et MIQUELON. Last possession of France's North American Empire. Ambiance, cuisine, perfumes, guillotine, gendarmes, francs. Hotel pension $6.00 up. July 1, 1961, one hour flight from Sydney, Nova Scotia. Write M. Pierre **Huby, Bureau** Touristique St. Pierre et Miquelon, **North America,** via Sydney, N.S., Canada.

SAIL 'ROUND-THE-WORLD—96-ft. brigantine **YANKEE** departs July 1st, 1961, on Fifth voyage to South Seas, Africa, the Orient, and 'round-the-horn to South America, the West Indies. Illustrated brochure on request. Captain Mike Burke, WINDJAMMER CRUISES, INC., P.O. Box 1051-Z, Miami Beach 39, Florida. JEfferson 2-3407.

COLLEGE CREDIT TOUR combines European travel fun with student life at University of Vienna. University Travel, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

STAY IN THE HEART OF SMART NEW YORK . . . at the famous Beekman Tower Hotel. It's near everything—United Nations, midtown shops, just a short bus ride for the theatres. Rates are moderate, accommodations delightful. Enjoy cocktails in the Top o' the Tower Cocktail Lounge—26 stories high in the sky—and delicious food in the Turtle Bay Dining Room. Rates for single rooms with semi-private bath from $6.50. Group rates available. If you're driving *to New York, write BEEKMAN TOWER HOTEL, 49th* Street and First Avenue (3 Mitchell Place), New York 17, New York for the SR map showing how to avoid city traffic.

"MEDITERRANEAN HOLIDAY" CRUISES offer the trip of a lifetime at an amazing price. Elegant Italian *Line steamers, Augustus, Saturnia, Vulcania feature* unexcelled cuisine and service, thrilling ports of call, plus glamorous stay ashore in Italy. 35 to 41 days, from $595 each for room with bath. Monthly departures. Write for brochure to COLUMBIA TOURS, INC., 590 Fifth Avenue, New York 36.

SAILING VACATIONS—Cruise beautiful Bahamas Out Islands (from Bimini to Nassau) aboard gleaming 96-ft. schooner CAREFREE. Help sail the ship—or relax in the sun. Great fishing and skindiving, fine food, congenial shipmates. From $175. Write or phone: Tradewinds Cruises, Ltd., P.O. Box 774-SR, Coral Gables, Florida. HIghlands 8-6136.

BERLIN TO ISTANBUL by de luxe Motorcoach seeing Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey; cruise Greek Isles of the Aegean and Adriatic Dalmatian Coast. This and 20 other imaginative off-the-beaten-trail adventures to seldom-seen lands are illustrated in new, 56-page Maupintour travel book. Ask your Travel Agent for your free copy or write *Maupintour, 400 Madison Avenue,* New York City. No obligation.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, U.S.A. Stay at the Hotel Albert, East 10th Street and University Place, NYC. Moderate rates. Call ORegon 7-0100.

COMBINE YOUR MEXICAN VACATION with Adventure! For booklet of itineraries into areas still untouched by tourists, write Off The Beaten Track Tours, 429 Winslow, Long Beach 14, California.

SEBAGO-LONG LAKES REGION. Pine-clad mountains surround Maine's most accessible lakes. Seacoast cities nearby. For picture magazine write Sebago-Long Lakes Association, Sebago Lake 16, Maine.

EXCITING!!! EUROPE—$195. That's all it costs for unusual delightful summer program at Universities of Madrid, Florence, Salzburg or Cannes. Full month July or August includes room, meals, tuition, courses in languages, art, painting, music, dance, etc., sightseeing, many other features. All this for $195!! Low cost extensions to all of Europe. EDUCATIONAL TRAVEL ASSOCIATION, 590 Fifth Avenue, New York 36.

CHARMING GRAMERCY PARK—Attractive singles and doubles. Newly decorated. PARKSIDE HOTEL. 18 Gramercy Park South, NYC. Transients $4.50 and up. Moderate weekly-monthly rates. GRamercy 5-6000.

MEXICO. Write today for free official information letter and illustrated folders. MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TOURISM DEPARTMENT, Paseo Reforma 35, Mexico City, D.F.

EUROPEAN ART, Traveler's Guide for 800 art centers. 450 illustrations. $7.95. Herder Book Center, 7 West 46th Street, New York 36.

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KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1415

Reg. U.S. Patent Office

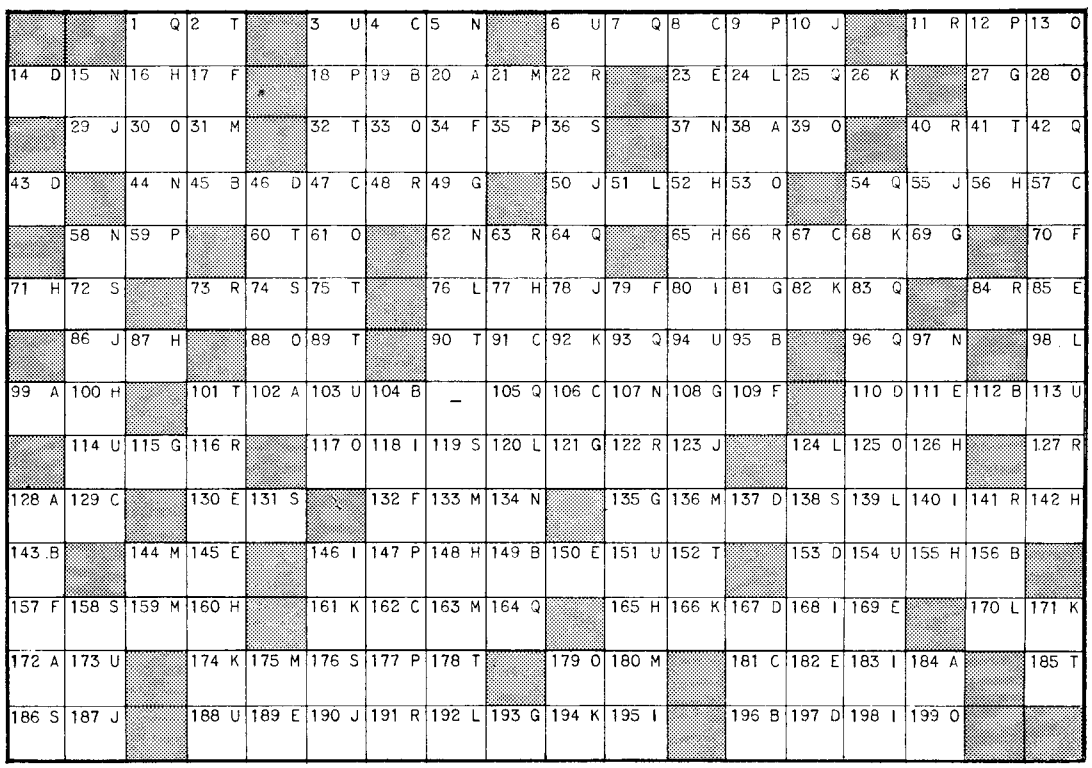
By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
A. Eastern outlet of the Irrawaddy River, also known as Hlaing; great Burmese city.	20 102 128 184 38 99 172
B. South and Cent. American birds with a strangely shaped crest.	45 104 149 196 156 95 112 19 143
C. Criteria for the mad (2 wds.).	57 47 67 91 162 4 106 8 129 181
D. A piece of monstrous wickedness.	137 14 110 167 46 197 153 43
E. Delves deeply and thoroughly to find sources (2 wds.).	189 182 130 145 23 150 111 169 85
F. The sort of "galleon" which Alfred Noyes called the moon.	17 157 34 109 132 79 70
G. Somewhat ostreiform.	27 69 49 108 121 81 193 135 115
H. Followed by Word U, fate of gentleman rankers, acc'g to the Whiffenpoof Song (3 wds.).	142 52 148 16 65 126 165 160 87 155 77 56 100 71
I. Title, as prince, of French marshal under Napoleon (1758-1817).	80 140 198 168 146 118 183 195
J. Roughly speaking, octogenarian.	187 190 86 50 29 10 78 123 55

DEFINITIONS	WORDS
K. Activities of pleasure seekers after dark (2 wds.).	194 166 26 92 161 68 171 174 82
L. Resembling glumes and husks, or banter.	76 139 124 98 170 192 24 120 51
M. Still rather sleepy (2 wds.).	136 159 175 180 163 133 144 21 31
N. Heir.	15 37 44 5 97 58 62 134 107
O. As septentrional as possible.	28 179 53 39 30 199 13 125 117 33 61 88
P. Walking slowly or aimlessly (form not specifically in WNI, except by analogy).	147 177 59 35 12 9 18
Q. Implication in addition to actual meaning.	105 96 83 25 93 54 7 164 1 64 42
R. Maintaining rather stiff and restrained relationship (3 wds.; not in WNI as a phrase).	63 48 73 127 122 11 66 191 84 116 141 40 22
S. Furnish a room with hangings; provide furniture with cushions; etc.	176 138 186 74 119 36 72 158 131
T. Tom Paine's powerful essay of 1791 (3 wds.).	75 60 152 178 185 90 89 101 32 41 2
U. See Word H (2 wds.).	114 94 6 3 173 103 151 154 188 113

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning. . . Black squares indicate ends of words; if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line . . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.



Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 15 of this issue.

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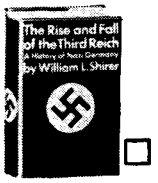
25 OUTSTANDING BOOKS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Just for self-appraisal: CHECK THOSE YOU FULLY INTENDED TO READ BUT FAILED TO . . . THROUGH OVERSIGHT OR OVERBUSYNESS



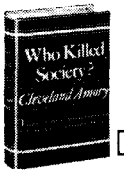
431. THE RISE AND FALL OF THE THIRD REICH *by* WILLIAM L. SHIRER. (Retail price $10)

186. HAWAII *by* JAMES A. MICHENER. (Retail price $6.95)

104. ADVISE AND CONSENT *by* ALLEN DRURY (Retail price $5.75)

454. THE LAST OF THE JUST *by* ANDRE SCHWARZ-BART. (Retail price $4.95)

435. TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD *by* HARPER LEE (Retail price $3.95)



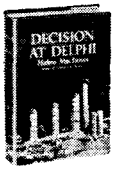
449. WHO KILLED SOCIETY? *by* CLEVELAND AMORY. Illustrated (Retail price $6.50)

416. BORN FREE *by* JOY ADAMSON Illustrated. (Retail price $4.95)

451. A BURNT-OUT CASE *by* GRAHAM GREENE (Retail price $3.95)

452. CHINA COURT *by* RUMER GODDEN. (Retail price $4.50)

442. THE WHITE NILE *by* ALAN MOOREHEAD. Illustrated. (Retail price $5.95)

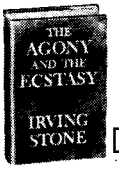


436. DECISION AT DELPHI *by* HELEN MACINNES (Retail price $4.95)

439. TAKEN AT THE FLOOD *by* JOHN GUNTHER Illustrated. (Retail price $5)

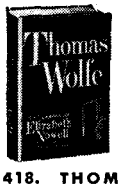
450. FATE IS THE HUNTER *by* ERNEST K. GANN (Retail price $6)

444. SHADOWS ON THE GRASS *by* ISAK DINESEN (Retail price $3.75)



455. THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY *by* IRVING STONE. (Retail price $5.95)

413. THE GOOD YEARS *by* WALTER LORD. Illustrated. (Retail price $4.95)



418. THOMAS WOLFE: A Biography *by* ELIZABETH NOWELL (Retail price $5.95)

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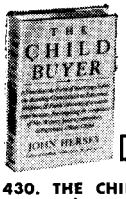

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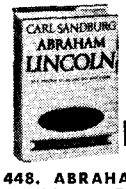

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